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of Huddersfield

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1948

JOHN M. GIBSON, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Member of the British Medical Association.

County Borough



of Huddersfield

ANNUAL REPORT
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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
JOHN M. GIBSON, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.
FOR THE YEAR 1948

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

December 1949.

Telephone Number: HUDDERSFIELD 3641-3.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health Services for the Borough for the Year 1948.

Judged from all the information available, it would appear that the general health of the citizens as a whole was comparatively good throughout the Year, and there were certainly no outbreaks of infectious disease worthy of comment.

A study of the vital statistics shows that four new records were established:-

(i) The death-rate from violence and accidents at 0.29 was the lowest ever recorded. The Public Health Staff can have played only a very minor part, if any, in this achievement, but the fall must be a source of great encouragement to those who in recent years have promoted so vigorously the "Safety First Campaign".

(ii) The death-rate from respiratory diseases was also the lowest ever recorded. Whilst Public Health measures played their part, the introduction and extended use of the sulphonamide drugs, and of penicillin, was undoubtedly an important factor concerned in this reduction.

(iii) From all the records available, it would appear that last year was the first in the history of the town when there were no deaths from diphtheria.

The highest death-rate in recent years was in 1933.

Immunisation was introduced in 1933, and there has been an almost uninterrupted fall in the incidence of the disease and in its death-rate since that year.

(iv) The infantile mortality rate dropped to the very low figure of 33, which is the lowest ever recorded.

At the beginning of the present century, Huddersfield took a leading part in introducing measures to reduce the very high death-rate which then prevailed amongst young children, but not even the most optimistic of the Council's advisers at that time would have had the courage to suggest that in less than fifty years the mortality rate could be reduced to one quarter, or less, of the rate then obtaining.

Another gratifying feature of the Report is the fall recorded in the number of cases of venereal disease treated at the Clinic. Although this is not an absolute proof that the incidence of the disease has fallen, it can be regarded as such for all practical purposes, because the dangers associated with the disease, if untreated, are now so generally appreciated that practically all who become infected make use of the facilities available for treatment without delay. War has such a disturbing effect upon family life, particularly one of long duration, and conditions inevitably associated with it are so demoralising, that an increase in venereal disease as an aftermath of the recent War was anticipated. Fortunately, the increase was not excessively great locally, and last year's statistics suggest that the steady decline in the prevalence of the disease which was in evidence in pre-war days has now been resumed.

The War produced many other difficulties and problems which have not yet been surmounted, but without doubt the most urgent of these awaiting a solution is the housing shortage. 288 additional houses were erected during the year, but this is only a fraction of the number required. At the present time there are 4,591 names on the waiting list for Corporation houses, and this can be regarded as a "live" list, for it was revised comparatively recently. Nevertheless, a figure like this gives little idea of the urgency of the problem, for it conveys no conception of the misery and hardship suffered by many families. Moreover, owing to lack of suitable homes, there is much overcrowding, which lowers vitality and favours the spread of infection. Young married couples, many of them ex-service men and women, are the worst sufferers, and their marriages are often endangered, if not actually broken, through the lack of satisfactory housing accommodation. The use of a room at the home of the parents of either partner is never a satisfactory solution.

In view of this housing shortage, the Day Nurseries have been a boon to many families. The number in use remains at 5, representing 185 places, and the demand for these places is much greater than can be met by the accommodation available. Amongst the children who have to be refused acceptance there are, unfortunately, some who should be admitted in their own interests to safeguard their health, and, at the same time, enable their mothers to augment meagre family incomes. The provision of additional accommodation has now been approved. Details regarding this are given in the Report. The majority of Day Nurseries were opened as a War measure to enable women who were able and willing to give their services to help in the production drive. To a certain extent, that is still their function, for export is so vital to our economic recovery that production must be maintained at the highest level possible. One wonders, however, if it is quite fair to those mothers who have young children to ask them, or even to permit them, to undertake additional work at a period of their lives when their home duties are often so onerous and so important, whilst, at the same time, men are asking for their working days in the week to be reduced from six to five. It can be argued that the additional earnings of the mothers who undertake outside work are most beneficial to the family as a whole: also, in many cases where there is poverty young children are very much better cared for in Day Nurseries than they could be in their own homes. Nevertheless it must be realised that the up-keep of Nurseries is costly, both financially and economically - the actual cost is now approximately 40/- per place per week, and the total number of staff employed approximates 1 to every 3 children. Might it not be a better proposition, if powers existed to do so, to supplement the family

income in cases of poverty beyond the limits reached by the National Assistance Board, so as to enable mothers with young children to look after them and care for them adequately in their own homes? For the time being Nurseries are with us, and the demand for them is likely to remain for a considerable time. One very important thing can be said in their favour - the children who are admitted and who attend regularly are given a marvellous chance to develop into sturdy, well developed boys and girls.

The outstanding event of the year, affecting not only the Public Health Service, but also the whole system of medical practice throughout the country, was the introduction of the National Health Service Act, which came into operation on July 5th 1948. Broadly speaking, the purpose of the Act was to provide a complete scheme of medical treatment for all who require it, wherever and whenever treatment is needed, and to arrange that the cost of this should not fall upon the patient when ill or in need of such treatment, but should be paid for by the whole community, somewhat on the basis of an Insurance Policy. From the Public Health point of view, and, indeed, from the patient's point of view, such an arrangement is eminently desirable, and the scheme introduced is most comprehensive. It covers both medical and nursing treatment given in the patient's home, in the surgery, in hospital, or in a convalescent home; it deals with all the officially recognised types of treatment; it supplies all drugs and surgical appliances required; it makes provision for "after-care" in the form of home help, and assistance of various kinds, to be given not only to the convalescent but also to invalids, and to the handicapped of all classes. Such an enormous provision, embodying many radical changes, is bound to have its initial troubles, and, although the duties of Medical Officers of Health have been completely revolutionised, and, indeed, the responsibilities of Local Authorities drastically altered, it would be unfair to criticize unduly at such an early stage the difficulties that have arisen. Most of these difficulties have arisen from the changed setting of the medical services, rather than from the administration of individual services. For example, the division brought about by the Act between preventive medicine on the one hand, and clinical medicine on the other, is for the time being, obscuring the importance of the former, and giving the latter an unfair share of publicity. Clinicians have been given complete control of the medical policy advocated by Regional Boards, and they are fostering their own specialities, thinking mostly in terms of disease, and paying little attention to its prevention. Moreover, the new administrative machinery has quickly shown its weaknesses. Regional administration may sound wonderful in theory, but it is too unwieldy to be effective, too slow in action, too impersonal to take into account the feelings and wishes of patient and their relatives, too standardised in its methods to appreciate the value of local enterprise and experiment. Most of the specialist medical services which were in operation locally when the Act was passed are continuing for the present on exactly the same lines, and, generally speaking, the work is being performed by the same personnel. Clinics held in Local Authority premises continue as before, though payment for the services given by consultants at these Clinics has, in most cases, been accepted by the Regional Board. Methods relating to the admission of patients to local hospitals have had to be revised, for the doors of those institutions built by the Local Authority for Huddersfield residents only are now open to all in the locality who require hospital treatment, and there was already a scarcity of hospital beds in the area. It is unfortunate for many sufferers, whose names are now on the waiting lists, that the erection of the new hospital, for which plans had been approved, had not been completed, or even commenced, when the onset of War put an end to all building proposals. The additional accommodation it would have provided is now greatly needed, and, whatever alterations are carried out to existing buildings, this need will still remain. At the Princess Royal Maternity Home although an extension of 25 beds, bringing the total to 57, was made in 1939, the demand for admission, even before July 5th, was exceeding the accommodation available. Now that non-borough residents and ratepayers of the Borough have an equal right to this accommodation, the medical and social needs of applicants for admission have to be considered, whilst the tendency to regard the institution as a Hospital, rather than as a Home, is likely to increase.

When dealing with tuberculosis, the pre-existing set up had much in its favour, for the area administered was such a size that the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer was able to take charge of the patients in the Sanatorium where he resided. He could examine all who attended, including contacts, at the Tuberculosis Clinic: he could carry out the necessary x-ray examinations, and he could follow up cases to their own homes. Although arrangements are proposed whereby an Officer of the Regional Board will devote a portion of his time (possibly 2/11ths) to the services of the Local Authority, in the provision of after-care, one fears now that the area has been widened, that it will not be possible for any one Medical Officer to keep in such close touch with patients and their contacts at all stages. It was this close contact in the past which helped to bring about such good results - both the incidence of tuberculosis and its mortality-rate have fallen very considerably in recent years. Included in the Report there is a Table of vital statistics which was collected by the Medical Officer of Health of Stockport, giving a comparison between the various County Boroughs of Lancashire and including the nearest County Boroughs of Yorkshire. This Table shows that the death-rate from tuberculosis in Huddersfield during the year was the lowest amongst those recorded.

Another change now proposed is the setting up of an Admission Bureau to deal with admissions throughout the extended area. Such a change, though perhaps inevitable, is viewed with misgiving locally, for it may mean that certain Borough patients will have to be treated in distant Sanatoria, thus increasing their feelings of isolation from home and relatives. In the same way, a suggestion made to use a portion of the Isolation Hospital for other purposes, and, if need be, to treat infectious cases arising in the Borough and surrounding districts in any accommodation available in other parts, may seem an administratively sound policy, but, if carried out, it will certainly increase the anxiety of parents at a time when they are already considerably worried at losing sight of their little ones.

As the Act makes provision for medical treatment for all, the need for District Medical Officers to attend those unable to pay for treatment disappeared on July 5th, and agreements with District Medical Officers were terminated accordingly: also, the need for public Vaccinators disappeared, for compulsory powers relating to vaccination have now been abolished. Few, even of the strongest advocates of vaccination, were concerned about this change, for the "conscientious objection clause" in the Vaccination Acts had become so widely exercised that only about one-third of the children were being vaccinated in infancy. Unfortunately, the dropping of compulsory powers has given to the public the false impression that vaccination cannot now be regarded so essential, or so effective, as used to be the case. Our records for last year show that vaccinations dropped from 484 in the first six months of the year to 157 in the second six months - that is, to less than one-third of what was already a poor response.

A vigorous attempt is being made by the Maternity and Child Welfare staff to raise this percentage, but, owing to the absence of smallpox from the area for more than twenty years, it is difficult to make parents realise that in these days of air transport infection may quite easily be introduced at any time, and, the lower the mass immunity to the disease, the more likely is it to gain a wide distribution before drastic measures can be put into operation to limit its spread.

The response to diphtheria immunisation, on the other hand, although this has been a voluntary measure throughout, has been remarkably good, and at present approximately 74% of the children of the Borough have had this protection. In this case persuasion is easier, for parents have seen, or known, of severe cases of diphtheria, and they are anxious to protect their children from the ravages of the disease.

The most noticeable weakness of the Act would seem to be the division of responsibility for the sick and needy between three different Bodies - Executive Councils, Regional Boards, and Local Authorities - for this division creates barriers that no amount of goodwill can surmount completely. In the early stages the Minister of Health suggested that the Medical Officer of Health, in his official capacity, would act as the "bridge" between these three bodies, but experience has shown that the Medical Officer of Health's task in this direction, however conscientiously he may try, is beset with difficulties, and his help is not always welcomed. The word "bridge", according to the Dictionary, has two meanings:-

- (1) "a communicating link between two areas which would otherwise be completely isolated one from the other"; and
- (2) "a structure fixed over an intervening space so that persons may make use of it to pass over from one side to the other".

No doubt the Minister had the first definition in mind when he used the word, but others, connected with Regional Boards, who seem to be accepting the latter definition, should remember that a "bridge" of any kind, unless it be made of steel or stone, is liable to break down when trodden upon too heavily.

In submitting the Report, I apologise for its late appearance, but this has been unavoidable owing to the many claims that have been made upon the time, not only of the Medical Officer of Health, but upon most of the staff of the Health Department. The transfer of the responsibilities of administering the hospitals to other officials has, for the time being, increased these claims, rather than diminished them. New Services have had to be organised, or extended, whilst the time spent upon Committee work has increased enormously. In addition, progress has been delayed owing to changes occurring in the staff through Officers of the Department being attracted to the recently Nationalised Services. I welcome this opportunity of expressing my indebtedness to those members of the staff who have remained at their posts, and shouldered greater loads of responsibilities.

To the members of those Committees intimately associated with the Public Health Services, and more particularly to their Chairmen, I wish, also, to express my thanks for their constant support and encouragement.

Yours faithfully,

John M. Gibson

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.
COMMITTEES, end of 1948.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman: ALDERMAN R.H. BROWNE, J.P.
Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR G.B. JONES, J.P.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN D.J. CARTWRIGHT, O.D.E., J.P.)	
Alderman J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor F. Harker.
" J. Oldroyd.	" G. Jessop.
Councillor H.F. Brook.	" H. Jones.
" J.A. Brook.	" N. Lander.
" J.L. Brook.	" F. Lawton.
" H. Gee.	" W. Pickup.
" M.C. Gee.	" O. Smith, J.P.
" N. Green.	

HEALTH (AMBULANCE AND SANITARY)
SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman: ALDERMAN J. ARMITAGE, J.P.
Deputy Chairman: ALDERMAN J. OLDROYD.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN D.J. CARTWRIGHT, O.D.E., J.P.)	
Alderman R.H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor F. Harker.
Councillor M.C. Gee.	" G.B. Jones, J.P.
" N. Green.	" W. Pickup.

HEALTH (HEALTH CENTRES)
SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman: ALDERMAN J. ARMITAGE, J.P.
Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR H. JONES.

His Worship the Mayor, (ALDERMAN D.J. CARTWRIGHT, O.D.E., J.P.)

Alderman R.H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor F. Harker.
" J. Oldroyd.	" G.B. Jones, J.P.
Councillor H. Gee.	" F. Lawton.

Mr. F.W. Shepherd, F.R.C.S., (Representing the Huddersfield Division of the British Medical Association) - Deputy,
Doctor D.F. Barrett.

Mr. H.D. Stephens, L.J.S., (Representing the Huddersfield Branch of the British Dental Association).

Doctor L.E. Lucas (Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield).

Mr. James O. Hutton, (Representing the Huddersfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society).

HEALTH (HEALTH SERVICES)
SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR G.B. JONES, J.P.
Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR H. JONES.

His Worship the Mayor, (ALDERMAN D.J. CARTWRIGHT, O.D.E., J.P.)

Alderman R.H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor G. Jessop.
Councillor J.A. Brook.	" W. Pickup.
" J.L. Brook.	" O. Smith, J.P.
" H. Gee.	

Doctor R. Graham (Representing the Huddersfield Division of the British Medical Association) - Deputy, Doctor J. Sheard.

Mrs. J.L. Brook. Mrs. J.L. Dawson.

Doctor J. Sheard (Representing the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee)

HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH)
SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR H.F. BROOK.
Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR O. SMITH, J.P.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN D.J. CARTWRIGHT, O.D.E., J.P.)

Alderman R.H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor G.B. Jones, J.P.
Councillor J.L. Brook.	" F. Lawton.
" N. Green.	

Doctor D.K. Bruce, Medical Superintendent of Storthes Hall Mental Hospital.

Doctor W.L. Ingham (Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield).

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR C. HICKSON.
Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR J.A. BRAY.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN D.J. CARTWRIGHT, O.D.E., J.P.)	
Alderman J.E. Lunn.	Councillor N. Green.
" A.P. Nichol, J.P.	" G.B. Jones, J.P.
Councillor H. Brook.	" M.L. Middlebrook-Haigh.
" A. England.	" H. Sims.
" M.C. Gee.	" A.T.K. Sykes.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health, Chief School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, Medical Officer to the Mental Deficiency Committee, and Vaccination Officer.

JOHN M. GIBSON, D.A., M.D., D.P.H.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

Miss Marjorie Haynes, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.D.

Miss Dorothy B. Thomson, M.D., Ch.D.

Miss M.M. Bodoano, M.D., Ch.D.

Miss M.E. A. Slater, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
(Left 31.7.48.)

Miss J.M. Burrell, M.D., Ch.D.,
(Left 20.11.48.)

Miss J.J. MacDonald, M.D., Ch.D.,
(Left 23.6.48.)

Miss M.M. Frankland, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
(Commenced 27.7.48., Left 30.11.48.)

Mrs. M. Hird, M.D., D.P.H.,
(Commenced 1.12.48.)

Consultant Obstetricians:

W.S. Dickson, D.A., M.D., M.A.O.,

E. Gledhill, F.R.C.S., M.D., Ch.D., M.R.C.O.G.

Infant Welfare Nurses:

Miss May Tracey, S.R.N., S.C.M.,

Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N.

Mrs. Ethel Crossley, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
(Part-time).

Infant Life Protection and Boarding-Out Visitor:

Mrs. Edith Cook.

Domestic Help Organiser.

Mrs. A.M. Webster,
(Commenced 12.7.48.)

Duly Authorised Officer under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts:

Mr. E.W. Hoyte,
(Commenced 1.10.48.)

CLERICAL STAFF.

Lay Administrative Officer:

Bernard Pilkington.

Senior Clerk and M.O.H.'s Secretary:

Miss Alice Berry.

Cashier and Senior Accounts Clerk:

Roland Burns (left 24.12.48.)

Clerical Staff:

Kenneth Holmes (left 30.9.48.)

John L. Ellis.

Eric P. Smith.

Donald G. Harpin (left 24.12.48.)

Miss G.M. Armitage.

Mrs. R. Lamb. (Left 31.7.48.)

Miss Gwennie Todd (left 31.8.48.)

Miss F.A. Wilkinson.

Miss Lillian Blackhurst.

Miss Joyce Earnshaw.

Miss Rita Seymour.

John M. Blackburn (O.H.M.S. 10.4.48.)

Eric Wood.

Glenys M. Hirst (Commenced 12.7.48.)

E. Patricia Bray (Commenced 9.8.48.)

Avril C. Mason (Commenced 9.8.48.)

Joan Edwards (Commenced 16.8.48.)

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulance Officer:

Tom Netherwood.

Deputy Ambulance Officer:

Edward North.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

(Fieldhead; Briarcourt; Lindley Moor Receiving Home;
and Bryan Road from the 5th July 1948).

Matron:

Miss E.A. Adam.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND PUBLIC VACCINATORS.
(Up to the 5th July 1948).

District 1:	H.T. O'Neill, M.B., Ch.B., D.Sc.
District 2:	
District Medical Officer:	A. Young, M.B., Ch.B.
Public Vaccinator:	H. Houghton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
District 3:	J.J. Hanratty, M.B., Ch.B.
District 4:	J.I. Arnold, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
District 5:	H.U.G. Harrison, M.B., D.S.
District 6:	C.D. Macrae, M.B., Ch.B.
District 7:	G. Ross, M.B., D.Ch.
District 8 and 9:	J.H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
District 10:	S. Hall, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUM.

Bradley Wood Sanatorium.

Resident Medical Officer:	Thomas P. Twomey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Matron:	Miss Clyde W. Hislop, S.R.N.
Teacher:	Miss E.M. Ball.

General Hospital - St. Luke's Hospital.

Visiting Physician:	A.M. Affleck, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.
Medical Officer:	H.R. Findlay, M.B., Ch.B.

Mill Hill Isolation Hospital.

Resident Medical Officer:	Miss A.P. Routledge, M.B., Ch.B.
Matron:	Miss E. White, S.R.N., R.F.N.

Princess Royal Maternity Home.

Matron:	Miss I. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Clerk-Receptionist:	Miss V. Brearley.

LABORATORY.

Medical Officer in Charge:	J.McA. Taggart, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Laboratory Technician:	Miss Toni Frank.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

Analyst:	Raymond Mallinder, B.Sc., F.I.C.
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SANITARY SECTION.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:	abce	Dennis Drake.
Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector:	bce	George Foster.
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:	bce cd bce d	William W. Townsend. Wilfred Miles. Samuel E. Cousins-Mercer. George Bower.
Housing Inspectors:	abcd cd	Eric Drake. Frank Ellam.
Housing Clerk:		Donald Cartwright.
Removal Officer:		Stanley Johnson (left 31.8.48.) Frank Wood (commenced 20.9.48.)
Disinfestation Officer:		George Tong.
Rodent Operatives:		William Armitage. Charles Galvin (commenced 1.3.48.) Leonard Daniel (left 15.9.48.) William Riley (commenced 6.9.48.) George Stanley (commenced 13.12.40.)

a Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
 b Smoke Abatement Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
 c Meat Certificate.
 d Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.
 e Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF.

Assistant School Medical Officers:	J. McA. Taggart, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. Mrs. P.K. Keating, L.R.C.P.I. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.
School Dentists:	Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. Thomas H. Madden (Registered Dentist). (Re-commenced 28.6.48). William Dennis Arnold, (left 14.9.48.)
Ophthalmic Consultant and Refractionist:	W.M.C. Gilmour, M.B., Ch.B.
Orthopaedic Surgeon:	William Barclay, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S., (Ed).
Aural Consultant:	F. Gamm, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.
Skin Specialist:	A.J.E. Barlow, M.D.
School Nurses:	Miss Bessie Tomlinson. Miss Sarah A. Maunder, S.R.N., R.F.S., (Member of Royal College of Nursing). Miss K.M. Scott, S.R.N., R.S.C.N. Miss C.M. Wilson, S.R.F.N., S.C.M.
Clerical Staff:	Mrs. Marjorie Ellis (Formerly Miss M. Hirst). Mrs. Margaret Mallins. Miss Marjorie Moore. Miss Eileen A. Chinn. Miss Peggy Lightfoot. Miss Rita Firth. Miss Maureen Young.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer:	Thomas P. Twomey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Nurse:	Miss Catherine Vickers, S.R.N., T.A., (Member of the Royal College of Nursing).

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal Diseases Officer:	Denton Guest, M.D.
Orderlies:	Frederick Reed. Clifford Speight.

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1948.
(Rates calculated on Registrar-General's Figures).

Situation of the Borough:	Latitude varies from 53°36'28"N. to 53°41'40"N. Longitude varies from 1°43'26"W. to 1°53'36"W.
Elevation:	Varies from 150 feet to 1,246 feet above sea level.
Area of the Borough:	14,149 acres.
Population:	1931 Census - 113,479. Estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1948 - 127,400.
Density of Population:	1948 - 9.00 persons per acre.
Number of Inhabited Houses:	1931 - 31,650.
Number of Inhabited Houses (According to Rate Books):	March 31st 1949 - 41,401.
Number of families or Separate Occupiers:	1931 Census - 32,109.
Rateable value of the Borough.	1st April 1948 - £992,803.
Sum represented by 1d. rate:	£4,050.

LIVE BIRTHS.

Registered Live Births (Legitimate and Illegitimate):	2189
Illegitimate Births:	135
HUDDERSFIELD.	16.92
BIRTH RATE: England and Wales.	17.9
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	20.0

STILL BIRTHS.

Registered (Legitimate and Illegitimate):	50
Illegitimate:	3
RATE PER HUDDERSFIELD.	0.39
1,000 England and Wales.	0.42
POPULATION: 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	0.52

DEATH RATE.

Registered Deaths:	1712
HUDDERSFIELD.	13.23
DEATH RATE: England and Wales.	10.8
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	11.6

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Deaths:	270
DEATH RATE: HUDDERSFIELD.	2.09

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 year:	72
Illegitimate deaths under 1 year:	4
INFANT HUDDERSFIELD.	33
MORTALITY England and Wales.	34
FIGURE: 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	39

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	No. of deaths.	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS.		
		HUDDERSFIELD	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).
Abortion with sepsis.	2	0.89	0.11	Figures not available.
Abortion without sepsis.	-	-	0.05	
Puerperal infections.	-	-	0.13	
Other maternal causes.	1	0.45	0.73	
	3	1.34	1.02	

VITAL STATISTICS OF HUDDESFIELD DURING THE YEARS 1911 TO 1948 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Population estimated to the middle of each year.	NETT BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS.			
		Number.	Rate.	At all ages.			
				Number.	Rate.		
				Under one year of age.			
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.		
1911	108,144	2122	19.69	1635	15.17	281	132
1912	109,512	2056	18.84	1507	13.81	199	97
1913	110,382	2196	19.50	1664	14.77	227	103
1914	112,255	2030	18.08	1649	14.69	227	112
1915	112,265	1935	17.29	1830	16.35	212	109
1916	115,390	1906	17.20	1674	15.11	198	103
1917	107,969	1650	15.29	1431	13.29	132	80
1918	105,318	1575	13.35	1762	16.65	158	100
1919	108,546	1519	12.66	1692	15.81	144	95
1920	112,301	2102	18.02	1497	13.37	169	80
1921	116,776	2049	17.60	1481	12.72	178	87
1922	111,970	1827	16.38	1469	13.17	137	74
1923	111,600	1752	15.75	1404	13.62	126	72
1924	111,800	1627	14.32	1587	13.97	159	97
1925	112,000	1631	14.61	1494	13.38	112	69
1926	111,900	1559	13.98	1424	12.77	90	58
1927	112,100	1574	14.09	1667	14.92	117	74
1928	113,000	1537	13.65	1495	13.27	102	66
1929	113,100	1439	12.77	1688	14.98	114	79
1930	113,100	1531	13.33	1527	13.29	85	56
1931	114,300	1398	12.27	1570	13.78	86	62
1932	114,000	1335	11.75	1447	12.74	70	52
1933	114,000	1297	11.42	1711	15.06	64	49
1934	114,500	1435	12.58	1539	13.49	84	59
1935	115,000	1397	12.19	1597	13.93	63	45
1936	115,300	1441	12.30	1651	14.10	91	63
1937	123,030	1543	12.88	1724	13.28	94	61
1937 For rates.	121,173						
1938	126,240	1769	14.13	1643	13.12	117	66
1938 For rates.	125,630						
THE RATES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS ARE CALCULATED ON THE FIGURES FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.							
1939 Birth rate.	126,600	1606	12.73	1769	14.06	115	72
1939 Death rate.	123,200						
1940	123,000	1541	12.57	1924	15.70	115	74
1941	112,590	1577	12.91	1862	15.24	130	80
1942	120,000	1712	14.04	1708	14.01	148	86
1943	117,700	1905	16.24	1751	14.93	98	51
1944	115,990	2196	19.00	1650	14.27	95	43
1945	115,560	1835	15.93	1769	15.36	97	53
1946	121,560	2271	18.74	1777	14.67	113	50
1947	123,960	2555	20.68	1812	14.67	137	54
1948	127,400	2189	16.92	1712	13.23	72	33

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (Registrar-General's Figures).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 and under 45 years.		45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Typhoid and Para-typhoid fevers.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Scarlet Fever.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Whooping Cough.	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Diphtheria.	20	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis.	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8. Syphilitic diseases.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9. Influenza.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. Measles.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis.	10	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13. Cancer of Ovary, & Esophagus (M.), Uterus (F.)	30	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14. Cancer of Stomach and duodenum.	5	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15. Cancer of Breast.	95	64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16. Cancer of all other sites.	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17. Diabetes.	95	135	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions.	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19. Heart disease.	253	286	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20. Other diseases of circulatory system.	18	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21. Bronchitis.	51	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22. Pneumonia.	23	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23. Other respiratory diseases.	7	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24. Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum.	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years.	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26. Appendicitis.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27. Other digestive diseases.	17	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28. Nephritis.	33	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30. Other maternal causes.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31. Premature births.	12	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32. Congenital, Birth Inj., Infantile Diseases.	13	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33. Suicide.	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34. Road traffic accidents.	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35. Other violent causes.	11	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36. All other causes.	99	99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS:	836	876	36	36	12	9	9	3	49	50	248	188	482	590

INFANT MORTALITY. (Figures compiled locally).
1948.

[illegible]

DEATH RATES 1901, 1921 and 1931 to 1948.

YEAR.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year.	From all causes and at all ages.	Children under 1 year.	Children over 1 year and under 5 years.	In persons aged 65 years and upwards.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Violence and accidents.	Respiratory System Diseases.
						Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhoid Fever.	Diarrhoea.			
1901	95,351	16.64	3.02	1.23	4.38	0.00	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.19	0.94	1.41	0.61	4.46
1921	116,776	12.72	1.52	0.49	3.14	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.34	0.39	3.16
1931	114,300	13.78	0.75	0.30	6.38	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.17	0.54	2.66
1932	114,000	12.74	0.62	0.22	6.13	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.56	2.17
1933	114,000	15.05	0.56	0.39	6.82	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.43	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.64	0.52	3.14
1934	114,500	13.49	0.74	0.35	6.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.38	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.48	0.51	2.28
1935	115,000	13.93	0.55	0.27	6.79	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.34	0.63	2.68
1936	115,300	14.10	0.78	0.32	7.10	0.00	1.06	0.02	0.16	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.33	0.46	2.45
1937	123,030	14.28	0.78	0.16	7.46	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.50	2.56
For Rates															
121,173															
126,240															
For Rates															
125,639															
1938		17.12	0.93	0.15	6.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.015	0.05	0.65	1.79
THE RATES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS ARE CALCULATED ON THE FIGURES FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.															
1939	For Birth Rate 126,600 For Death Rate 126,200	14.06	0.91	0.19	7.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.69	1.40
1940	123,000	15.70	0.94	0.19	8.41	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.61	2.54
1941	122,590	15.24	1.06	0.20	8.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.87	1.88
1942	120,000	14.01	1.21	0.20	7.15	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.13	0.58	1.62
1943	117,700	14.93	0.84	0.19	8.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.14	0.49	2.27
1944	115,990	14.27	0.82	0.13	7.91	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.14	0.65	1.76
1945	115,560	15.36	0.84	0.08	4.84	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.16	0.36	1.85
1946	121,560	14.67	0.93	0.09	8.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.17	0.45	2.01
1947	123,660	14.67	1.11	0.12	8.65	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.18	0.35	1.83
1948	127,406	13.23	0.56	0.16	8.28	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.11	0.29	1.29

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Year 1948.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases.	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 Total Live & Still Births).				
			Year 1948.	Average 5 years 1943-47.			(140) Abortion with Sepsis	(141) Abortion without Sepsis.	(147) Puerperal Infections.	(142-6) (148-150) Other.	Total.
England and Wales.	17.9	10.8	34	45	*	*	.11	.05	.13	.73	1.02
126 Great Towns.	20.0	11.6	39	51	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead.	21.4	12.1	53	70	.67	.15	-	-	-	.3	.3
Burnley.	17.35	14.24	49	51	.48	.05	-	-	-	.66	.66
Bury.	17.9	13.39	47	41	.33	.05	-	-	.93	.93	1.86
Halifax.	17.7	13.8	29	40	.30	.04	-	-	-	.58	.58
Huddersfield.	16.92	13.23	33	50	.25	.06	.89	-	-	.45	1.34
Liverpool.	22.3	11.4	54	70	.79	.11	-	-	.605	.165	.77
Manchester.	19.9	12.27	42	58	.69	.07	.07	.07	.07	.57	.78
Oldham.	18.56	14.0	46	53	.40	.11	-	.43	1.30	.74	3.47
Preston.	18.78	12.62	39	60	.55	.11	-	-	.44	-	.44
Rochdale.	17.0	14.1	38	48	.49	.07	-	-	-	-	-
Salford.	21.1	11.8	42	61	.60	.10	-	-	-	.8	.8
St. Helens.	21.3	10.2	60	64	.57	.04	-	-	.41	1.24	1.65
Stockport.	17.49	11.86	36	60	.38	.05	.395	-	-	.395	.79
Wallasey.	17.99	12.54	43	48	.53	.09	-	-	.56	-	.56
Wigan.	18.84	11.55	54	63	.41	.06	.61	-	-	-	.61

* Not available.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.J. McA. Taggart, M.B., B.Ch., D.A.D., D.P.H.(left 31.3.49.)Miss H.J. Twomey, M.D., D.P.H.Medical Officer in Charge of the Laboratory.(a) BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

Diphtheria Swabs.	1109
Sputa for Tuberculosis.	599
Urines.	446
Faeces.	316
Widal.	8
Cerebro-spinal Fluids.	37
Pleural effusion.	11
Pus.	8
Pus for Vaccine.	6
Nose and throat swabs.	144
Ear swabs.	8
Eye swabs.	13
Urethral, vaginal, cervical swabs.	23
Whooping Cough plates.	12
Sputa (all organisms).	23
Waters.	68
Loose milks.	420
Pasteurised milks.	149
Accredited and Tuberculin Tested.	67
Ice Creams.	207
Miscellaneous.	6

3680

(b) BIO-CHEMICAL SPECIMENS.

Blood counts.	165
Haemoglobin only.	67
Blood urea.	9
Blood sugar.	7
Blood S.R.	9
Blood group.	1
Blood coagulation time.	1
Blood N.P.N.	5
Urea concentration test.	3
Fat in stool.	2
Ova in stool.	2
Occult blood in stool.	1
Urine (chemical only).	408

660

SUMMARY.

Bacteriology.	3680
Bio-chemistry.	660

4340

Total number of specimens for the year 1948 - 4340

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

1.	(a) <u>Swabs examined for Diphtheria.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	1109
	Positive.	49
	Percentage.	4.4%
	(b) <u>Swabs examined for Vincent's Angina.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	157
	Positive.	8
	Percentage.	5%
2.	<u>Enteric Organisms.</u>	
	(a) <u>Faeces examined.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	316
	B. Dysentaria Flexner Polyvalent I.	16
	B. Dysentaria Flexner Polyvalent II.	1
	B. Dysentaria Flexner Polyvalent I and II.	7
	B. Dysentaria Sonne.	52
	B. Paratyphosum B.	1
	Negative.	239
	(b) <u>Widal Test.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	8
	D. Typhosum X.	3
	Negative.	5
3.	<u>Tuberculosis.</u>	
	(a) <u>Sputa examined.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	599
	Positive.	192
	Percentage.	32%
	(b) <u>Pleural Effusion.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	11
	Positive.	1
	Sterile.	10
4.	<u>Meningitis.</u>	
	(a) <u>Cerebro-spinal fluids examined.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	37
	Meningococci.	3
	Pneumococci.	4
	Sterile.	30
5.	<u>Haemolytic Streptococci.</u>	
	(a) <u>Nose and Throat swabs examined.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	144
	Positive.	9
	(b) <u>Ear swabs examined.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	8
	Negative.	8
6.	<u>Gonorrhoea.</u>	
	(a) <u>Vaginal, Urethral, Cervical swabs examined.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	23
	Negative.	23
	(b) <u>Eye swabs examined.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	13
	Negative.	13
7.	<u>Whooping Cough.</u>	
	(a) <u>Bordet Gengou Plate examination.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	12
	Haemophilis-pertussis found.	2
8.	<u>Water Examinations.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	68
	Unfit for human consumption.	14
	(The standard of purity regarded as satisfactory was less than 2 presumptive coliforms per 100 ml. of water).	
9.	<u>Milk Examinations.</u>	
	(a) <u>Loose Milks.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	420
	(b) <u>Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milks.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	67
	(c) <u>Pasteurised Milks.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	149
10.	<u>Ice Cream Examinations.</u>	
	<u>Total.</u>	207

(Note: The details of water, milk and ice cream examinations referred to in Items 8, 9 and 10 are given in the "Sanitary Inspection of the Area" Section of this Report).

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Ambulance Station continues to be housed in the temporary premises at Leeds Road which were formerly used as a Sub-Fire Station during the last war period.

The Staff employed at the end of the year 1946, was 1 Ambulance Officer, 1 Deputy Ambulance Officer, 1 Mechanic, 1 Apprentice, 25 Drivers, 5 Porter Attendants and 1 Garage Hand.

3 new Ambulances, 1 second hand Ambulance and 1 second hand Sitting Case Car have been added to the Fleet during the year, whilst 2 old Ambulances have been disposed of, leaving the Fleet to consist of 3 Sitting Case Cars, 11 Ambulances, 2 Vans and 4 District Midwifery Cars.

The major repairs to vehicles continue to be dealt with at the Corporation Haulage Department, and the minor repairs and maintenance of both Ambulances and Midwifery Cars at the Ambulance Station.

The calls on the Service continue to grow. The number of cases removed and the total mileage for the Ambulance Service were more than twice those of the previous year.

Naturally the cost of the Service increased considerably and if this continues steps will have to be taken to curtail in some way the calls on the Service. There is undoubtedly abuse in its use by members of the public, but abuse is difficult to discover and check. In all cases a medical certificate of need is asked for and where abuse is suspected further investigation is carried out.

Consultation with the Hospital Management Committee has taken place in an attempt to insure all the economy possible in the demands made upon the Service, and to reduce waiting periods to a minimum.

Month.	Calls.	Journeys.	Removals.	Cases.	Total Miles for Ambulance Service.	Total Miles for D.M. Service.	Total for all vehicles.	Average miles per		
								Journeys.	Removals.	Driver.
January.	2772	1313	2520	2416	12060	1128	13188	9.1	4.7	548.1
February.	2373	1123	2050	1977	9892	1716	11608	9.1	5.0	467.4
March.	2324	1093	1941	1855	9773	1550	11323	9.2	5.0	461.6
April.	2338	1109	2028	1956	9400	1009	11009	8.7	4.8	442.7
May.	2191	1054	1849	1778	9037	1654	10691	8.9	5.1	451.8
June.	2453	1138	2086	2020	10197	1677	11874	9.0	5.3	477.7
July.	2934	1430	2384	2278	12939	1459	14398	9.0	5.8	582.8
August.	2788	1209	2134	2044	11298	1229	12525	9.8	5.5	505.8
September.	3378	1243	2504	2417	13030	1293	14323	10.6	5.2	578.7
October.	3495	1479	2858	2736	13711	1398	15109	9.6	5.0	620.6
November.	3408	1274	2820	2744	13525	870	14395	10.7	4.9	622.5
December.	3446	1224	2798	2701	12747	1438	14185	10.7	4.7	570.7
TOTALS: 1946,	33990	14694	27955	26922	137609	17021	154630	9.5	5.1	525.9
1947.	10069	9124	13516	11050	67105	23610	90796	8.33	6.41	345.96

HOME HELP SCHEME.

Home Help Organiser - Mrs. A.M. Webster - appointed 4th October 1948.

A Home Help Scheme to assist expectant and nursing mothers was first inaugurated in 1919 and in 1945 a Domestic Help Scheme was put into operation as a separate Scheme to give assistance in the home in cases of illness.

On the 5th July 1948, in accordance with the terms of Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the 2 Schemes were combined into a single Home Help Service.

STAFF EMPLOYED.

At the beginning of July 1948 the following staff were employed:-

(1) Home Helps.

(a) Full-time. 1
(b) Part-time. 5

(2) Daily Assistants.

(a) Full-time. 4
(b) Part-time. 5

At the end of 1948 the number of Domestic Helps employed was:-

(a) Full-time. 5
(b) Part-time. 16

ASSISTANCE GIVEN.

Under the Maternity and Child welfare Scheme, inaugurated in 1919, the following assistance was given during the period from the end of December 1947 to the 3rd July 1948:-

(1) Cases attended.

(a) Home Helps. 69
(b) Daily Assistants. 105

(2) Visits Paid.

(a) Home Helps. 537
(b) Daily Assistants. 511

During the same period under the Domestic Help Scheme the following work was carried out:-

(a) Cases attended. 36
(b) Visits paid. 1140

From the 5th July 1948 to the end of the year 1948 the following is the number of new cases attended. (in addition to those already being attended prior to the 5th July 1948).

Maternity and Child Welfare. 48
General Sickness. 42
Old Age. 12

TOTAL: 102

At the end of the year 1948 the following cases were receiving help.

Maternity and Child Welfare. 10
General Sickness. 22
Old Age. 18

50

MENTAL HEALTH.

From the 5th July 1948 to the end of the Year 1948.

1. ADMINISTRATION.
 (a) Constitution of Health (Mental Health) Sub-Committee. The Committee concerned with Mental Health is a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. It is composed of 3 Aldermen and Councilors, with 2 co-opted members - 1 of the latter being the Medical Superintendent of the nearest Mental Hospital and the other a general medical practitioner nominated by the Huddersfield Executive Council.

Meetings are called by the Chairman when it is considered that there is sufficient business to transact.
 (b) Number and Qualifications of Staff employed in the Mental Health Service. 1 Duty Authorised Officer is employed, full-time, for the Mental Health Service. He was formerly employed as a Welfare Officer on the staff of the Education Authority. He holds no special qualifications, but attended a special course of instruction in mental health work prior to taking over the duties of Duty Authorised Officer.

A Psychiatric Social Worker has been appointed to visit female patients and assist in the work generally, but she cannot take up duty until November 1st 1949. She has been doing similar work as a home visitor on the staff of a mental hospital in another locality.

So far, the opening of an "Occupation Centre" has not been possible, but a suitable building has been obtained for this purpose and the plans dealing with alterations have been approved.

The Child Guidance Clinic under the auspices of the Education Authority is functioning satisfactorily. It is staffed by a Psychiatrist, who gives 3 sessions per week, and a Psychologist, giving full-time service.

(c) Co-ordination, with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Hospital Management Committee, and of the Liaison Committee of Medical Officers of Health in the area of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. The supervision of patients on trial or on licence from mental hospitals or institutions for mental defectives is carried out partly by an Almoner from the nearest Mental Hospital and partly by the local authority staff. The arrangements in operation at present is that an Almoner from the Mental Hospital supervises patients for the first month after discharge.

Appointments are also made for patients to be seen at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, where a Medical Officer from the Mental Hospital in the area has a weekly session. (d) Duties delegated to voluntary associations. No duties have been delegated to Voluntary associations in this area.

(e) Arrangements have not been initiated for the training of Mental Health workers, but as stated above, the Duty Authorised Officer attended a special course of instruction in Mental Health work prior to taking up his duties.

2. AMOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

From the 5th July 1948 to the end of the year 1948.

	No. of cases dealt with.	Admissions to Storches Hall.		Re-admissions to Storches Hall.		Discharges from Storches Hall.	Admissions to St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster.	Total.	
		Certified: 100	Voluntary: 19	Certified: 4	Voluntary: 4	62	-	Admissions.	Discharges.
Mental Health.	100							69	62
Mental Deficiency Act.	1						1	1	
<u>VISITS MADE.</u>									
		Visits relative to Admissions.		After-Care Visits.		TOTAL.			
Mental Health.		129		34		163			
Mental Deficiency Act.		1		29		30			
GRAND TOTAL.		130		63		193			

1. Number of Mental Defectives awaiting vacancies in Institutions at the end of the year. Males: 5 Females: 4
2. Number of Mental Defectives under supervision. Males: 53 Females: 44
3. Number of Mental Defectives under guardianship. Nil.
4. Number of Mental Defectives in training. Nil.
5. Number of Mental Defectives on Licence. Males: 7 Females: 2

VOLUNTARY AND MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS AND PRIVATE NURSING HOMES.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the control of all hospitals in this area passed to the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

PRIVATE NURSING HOMES.

There are two private nursing homes in Huddersfield, details of which are given below:-

<u>Institution.</u>	<u>Telephone Number.</u>	<u>Number of beds.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Trinity Street Nursing Home, 136, Trinity Street, Huddersfield,	Huddersfield 151.	16	No maternity beds.
The Surgical Home, Bradley Lane, Huddersfield,	Huddersfield 848.	16	Including 6 maternity beds.
		—	
		32	
		—	

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.MATERNITY CLINIC:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons
from 3.30 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.

DISTRICT NURSES' CLINIC:

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons
from 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

CLINICS FOR INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.DENTAL CLINIC:

Monday to Friday - mornings 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon,
afternoons 1.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Saturday - 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC:

Last Friday in the month, from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

IMMUNISATION CLINIC:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons
from 3.30 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons
from 3.30 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC:

Tuesday and Thursday from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Every Friday except the last Friday in the month
from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC:

Every Wednesday from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

SKIN CLINIC:

Every Monday from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC:

Wednesday afternoon from 1.15 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

CLINICS - MEDICAL AND DENTAL.
SCHOOL CHILDREN.DENTAL CLINIC:

Monday to Friday - mornings 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon,
afternoons 1.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Saturday - 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC:

Last Friday in the month, from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

IMMUNISATION CLINIC:

Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 4.30 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.

MINOR AILMENT CLINIC:

Every morning (including Saturday) from 9.0 a.m. to
12.0 noon.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC:

Tuesday and Thursday from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Every Friday except the last Friday in the month
from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC:

Every Wednesday from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

SKIN CLINIC:

Every Monday from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC:

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons from
1.15 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Monday afternoon - 2.30 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
Tuesday evening - 6.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m.
Thursday afternoon - 2.30 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.

} -- Special appointments
made for each Session.

From 28th December 1947 to 27th June 1948.

DISTRICT.		Medical Officer at end of June 1948.	WORK DONE.					TOTAL.
			H. Attendances at patients' own houses.	S. Attendances at Surgery or M.O.'s house.	M. Medicine supplied without seeing patient.	H.M. Attendances at patients' houses and medicine supplied.	S.M. Attendances at Surgery and medicine supplied.	
1. Lindley.	Doctor H.J. O'Neill.	511	23	-	-	-	-	534
2. Longwood and Paddock.	Doctor A. Young.	75	4	-	-	-	-	79
3. Marsh, South Central (except Rashcliffe), North Central (except Moldgreen).	Doctor J.J. Hannatty.	59	71	-	-	60	77	267
4. Birkby and Fartown.	Doctor J.J. Arnold.	103	51	-	-	-	-	154
5. Deighton.	Doctor H.M. Harrison.	111	135	-	-	-	1	247
6. Dalton, North Central (Moldgreen only).	Doctor C.W. Macrae.	146	110	30	-	-	-	286
7. Almondbury.	Doctor K.W. Wrigley died 25.4.48., later Doctor G. Ross.	115	35	15	-	-	-	165)
8. Newsome.	Doctor J.H. Garnett.	77	22	1	-	-	-	265
9. Lockwood, Crossland Moor, South Central (Rashcliffe only).	Doctor J.H. Garnett.	217	10	2	-	-	-	229
10. Milnsbridge.	Doctor S. Hall.	212	18	1	-	-	-	231
		61	-	-	-	-	-	61

VACCINATIONS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1948.

TOTAL number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations of Children under 14 (irrespective of the year of birth) received during the Six Months ended 30th June 1948 (including those of which copies have been sent to Vaccination Officers of other districts).		TOTAL number of copies of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations received during the Six Months ended 30th June 1948, which have been sent to Vaccination Officers of other Districts.	
464		21	

VACCINATIONS FOR THE SECOND SIX MONTHS OF 1948.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING PERIOD.

AGE AT 31ST DECEMBER 1948 i.e. born in years.	Under 1 1948.	1 to 4 1944 to 1947.	5 to 14 1934 to 1943.	15 or over Before 1934.	TOTAL.
NUMBER VACCINATED.	126	8	11	10	157
NUMBER RE-VACCINATED.	-	1	5	14	20

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Marjorie Haynes, M.D., B.Sc.,
Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate for 1948 was 16.92. This shows a marked decrease from the previous year, which was 20.68.

Infant Mortality Rate.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 53. This is the lowest figure ever recorded in the Borough. The decrease coincides with a similar fall throughout the country as a whole.

The total number of infant deaths was 72. In the age group from 1 to 4 weeks the total number of deaths was 48 - a large proportion of these children died from prematurity (23) and a further 14 infants died from congenital defects and atelectasis. There was a welcome decrease in the deaths from infectious diseases. One death from diarrhoea and three from respiratory infections are recorded.

In the age group 1 month to 4 years, 24 deaths occurred. There were 6 deaths from diarrhoea and 8 from respiratory infections.

Four deaths from asphyxia are reported. Three of these were caused by inhalation of vomit and one from overlying. A distressing feature is that one of these deaths might have been prevented if more care had been taken in the preparation and giving of the foods.

Maternal Mortality.

The Maternal Mortality Rate rose slightly from 1.14 in 1947 to 1.34 in 1948.

Three deaths occurred. Two of the cases were due to septicaemia following abortion - one of these patients received medical care and the second had concealed her pregnancy. The third case died as the result of severe haemorrhage previous to and during labour. She received skilled medical care and died in hospital.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The total number of children under 5 immunised during the year was 1661. 806 were immunised by the Public Health Department staff.

72% of children under the age of 5 are now immunised

There were no deaths from diphtheria. One non-immunised child suffered from the disease.

Vaccination.

From July 5th 1948 vaccination, when desired, was undertaken by the Public Health Department staff. From this date until the end of the year 68 vaccinations were carried out by the staff out of a total of 128 infants vaccinated during that period.

The response to the vaccination campaign has, so far, been very disappointing. The public fail to realise that if vaccination is carried out under the age of 6 months, the reaction is negligible.

Home Visiting.

There were many changes of staff during 1948 but the routine domiciliary visiting was kept up by the medical staff, with the assistance of nurses.

The overcrowding problem remains and the majority of young couples live with their families after marriage. In many cases this leads to inharmonious relationships which react upon the children.

Many more mothers appear to be going out to work, in order to supplement the family income and many take in work to do at home. Consequently a large number of children are looked after by relations and friends as the accommodation in the Nurseries is full to capacity.

STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.1. Notifications of Pregnancy.

Borough.	2242
Non-Resident.	518
TOTAL.	2760

2. Percentage of Births notified which had been ante-natally notified.

Borough.	93.8%
(It is not possible this year to give an accurate percentage for the non-Borough births notified, as since the 5th July 1948, the notifications do not all pass through the hands of the Medical Officer of Health).	

3. Visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health to Ante-natal Patients.

First visits.	564
Re visits.	993
TOTAL VISITS.	1557

First Examination of Patients.	294
Re Examination of Patients.	625
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF PATIENTS.	919

Attendances of Ante-natal Patients at the Clinic.

First Attendances by Patients.	644
Re Attendances by Patients.	3396
TOTAL ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS.	4040

First Examination of Patients.	620
Re Examination of Patients.	3322
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF PATIENTS.	3942

4. Notification of Births Act. 1907.(a) Number of Births notified in 1948.

Borough.	2198
Non-Resident.	593
TOTAL.	2791

Borough.

<u>By Doctors.</u>	<u>By Midwives.</u>	<u>By others.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
20	2178	-	2198

Non-Resident.

<u>By Doctors.</u>	<u>By Midwives.</u>	<u>By others.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
-	593	-	593

(b) Number of Stillbirths notified in 1948.

Borough.	47
Non-Resident.	18
TOTAL.	65

Borough.

<u>By Doctors.</u>	<u>By Midwives.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
-	47	47

Non-Resident.

<u>By Doctors.</u>	<u>By Midwives.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
-	18	18

5. Visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health.Children under 1 year of age.

First visits.	2133
Re visits.	24869
TOTAL.	27002

First Examinations.	1822
Re Examinations.	21102
TOTAL.	22924

246
Children 1 - 5 years of age.

First visits.	1084
Re visits.	5688
TOTAL.	6772
First Examinations.	837
Re Examinations.	2848
TOTAL.	3685

6. Infant Clinics.

Attendances of Children under 1 year of age at the Clinics.

First attendances.	844
Re Attendances.	2823
TOTAL.	3667
First Examinations.	454
Re Examinations.	377
TOTAL.	831

Attendances of Children 1 - 5 years of age at the Clinics.

First attendances.	2310
Re attendances.	3027
TOTAL.	5337
First Examinations.	1256
Re Examinations.	569
TOTAL.	1825

7. Visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health to Post-natal Patients.

First visits.	1319
Re visits.	861
TOTAL VISITS.	2180
First Examination of Patients.	439
Reexamination of Patients.	276
TOTAL EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS.	715

Attendances of Post-natal Patients at the Clinic.

First Attendances by Patients.	52
Re Attendances by Patients.	26
TOTAL ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS.	78
First Examination of patients.	48
Re Examination of Patients.	19
TOTAL EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS.	67

8. Patients referred to Consultants, to Private Doctors or to Hospitals.

(a) To Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

Ante-natal Cases.

Malpresentations.	24
Unsatisfactory obstetrical history.	8
Contracted pelvis.	4
Multiple pregnancy.	3
Toxaemia.	3
Hydramnios.	2
Doubtful diagnosis.	1
Threatened abortion.	1

Children.

Circumcision.	10
Eye cases.	5
Skin cases.	5
Orthopaedic cases.	4
Growth.	1

(b) To Private Doctors.

Ante-natal cases.

Unsatisfactory obstetrical history.	5
Malpresentations.	2
Toxaemia.	2
Threatened abortion.	1

Post-natal Cases.

Leucorrhoea.	1
--------------	---

Children.

General debility.	3
Septic condition.	3
Eczema.	1
Eye trouble.	1
Skin trouble.	1

9. Medical Assistance - Calls for help.

Number of Calls for Help received:

Domiciliary cases.

163

Institutions.

61

224

Number of Calls for Help passed for payment.

49

Amount involved.

£87.1.6.

10. Consultant Services.Name and Address.Telephone Number.

W.S. Dickson, Esq., B.A., M.D., M.A.O.,

Huddersfield 2335.

Wentworth House,

New North Road,

Huddersfield.

W.D. Galloway, Esq., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

Huddersfield 4500.

F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.,

134, Trinity Street,

Huddersfield.

Doctor W.D. Galloway,
Died - 2nd August 1948.

E. Gledhill, Esq., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.,

Huddersfield 6539.

Grannum Lodge,

Edgerton,

Huddersfield.

Number of consultations asked for (1st January to 5th July 1948).

75

Amount involved.

£499.5.6.

11. Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.Number of cases notified.

Borough.

7

Non-Resident.

5

12

Number of cases treated in hospital.

12

12. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.Number of cases notified.

..

13. Additional visits made by Infant Nurses.

Number of visits paid.

8154

14. Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.Children under 1 year of age.

..

Children 1 - 5 years.

First attendances.

164

Re Attendances.

1797

TOTAL.

1961

15. Examination of Three Year Old Children.

Number of children examined.

712

<u>Defect.</u>	<u>Number of Defects.</u>	
	<u>Requiring treatment.</u>	<u>Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.</u>
Malnutrition.	28	17
Uncleanliness.	-	1
Skin -		
Scabies.	-	2
Impetigo.	-	-
Other conditions (Non-Tuberculous).	1	9
Eye -		
Blepharitis.	1	-
Squint.	9	15
Other conditions.	2	1
Ear -		
Defective hearing.	5	1
Otitis Media.	2	-
Other conditions.	4	-
Nose and Throat -		
Tonsils.	113	17
Adenoids.	13	1
Tonsils and Adenoids.	71	14
Other conditions.	1	4
Cervical glands (Non-Tuberculous).	148	7
Defective speech.	14	2
Defective teeth.	-	9
Heart disease - Functional.	11	-
Anaemia.	1	6
Hernia.	5	1
Lungs -		
Bronchitis.	12	1
Other conditions (Non-Tuberculous).	14	1
Nervous system -		
Other conditions.	3	-
Deformities.-		
Rickets.	79	20
Pes Planus.	2	4
Spinal Curvature.	1	1
Other conditions.	38	6
Other defects and diseases.	37	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL.	615	154
	<hr/>	<hr/>

16. Dental Treatment under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.,
Senior Dental Officer.

	<u>Expectant Mothers.</u>	<u>Nursing Mothers.</u>	<u>Children under 5 years of age.</u>
(a) Number of patients examined.	92	32	275
(b) Number needing treatment.	92	32	275
(c) Number treated.	77	27	259
(d) Number made dentally fit.	77	27	259

MATERNITY BEDS.

<u>Name of Institution.</u>	<u>Number of beds provided.</u>	<u>Number of patients admitted during 1948.</u>	
Princess Royal Maternity Home.	57	Borough.	1233
		Non-Resident.	464
		TOTAL.	1697
St. Luke's Hospital.	(Beds available as required, number being used 26.6.48. - 1.1.49.)	Borough.	214
		Non-Resident.	17
		TOTAL.	231
Bradley Lane Nursing Home.	9	Borough.	55
		Non-Resident.	41
		TOTAL.	96
Royal Infirmary.	14	Borough.	177
		Non-Resident.	97
		TOTAL.	274

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

<u>Name and Address of Institution.</u>	<u>Number of beds.</u>	<u>By whom provided.</u>	<u>Type of Case admitted.</u>
St. Katherine's Hostel, 10, King's Mill Lane, Huddersfield. <u>Telephone No: Huddersfield 2170.</u>	8	Huddersfield Ruridecanal Association for Preventive and Rescue work.	Unmarried expectant mothers. Mothers and babies.
St. Luke's Hospital, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield. <u>Telephone No: Milnsbridge 781.</u>	Beds available as required.	Huddersfield Corporation.	Expectant Mothers. Mothers and Babies. Babies.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

1. Fieldhead. <u>Telephone No: Huddersfield 4616.</u>	50	Huddersfield Corporation.	
2. Briarcourt. <u>Telephone No: Huddersfield 3005.</u>	30	do.	Homeless children and children neglected by their parents (under 15 years of age).
3. Lindley Moor Receiving Home. <u>Telephone No: Milnsbridge 574.</u>	12	do.	

NOTE: The Children's Officer took up duty on the 1st November 1948, when the administration of the Children's Homes was undertaken by her Department. The Medical Officer of Health is still the Medical Officer to the staff and children at the Homes.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1. Number of Deaths and Infant Mortality Figure, for the past five years.
(Registrar-General's Figures).

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number of Deaths.</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Figure.</u>
1944.	95	43
1945.	97	53
1946.	113	50
1947.	137	54
1948.	72	33
<u>Average for the past five years.</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>47</u>

2. Age Incidence. (Figures compiled locally).

	<u>Number.</u>		<u>Number.</u>
Under one week.	38	Four weeks and under three months.	6
One week and under two weeks.	7	Three months and under six months.	12
Two weeks and under three weeks.	3	Six months and under nine months.	5
Three weeks and under four weeks.	2	Nine months and under twelve months.	1
TOTAL UNDER FOUR WEEKS.	<u>40</u>	TOTAL FOUR WEEKS TO TWELVE MONTHS.	<u>24</u>

Number of children who were Legitimate. 68
Number of children who were Illegitimate. 4

IMMUNISATION.

Number of children under five years of age who were immunised during the year: 1661

No deaths from Diphtheria.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.Attendances of Children under five years of age.

<u>Cause of Defect.</u>	<u>Type of Defect.</u>	<u>New Cases.</u>	<u>Total Attendances.</u>
Congenital.	Deformity of toes.	2	2
	Spastic palsy.	1	1
	Dislocation of left hip.	1	1
	Deformity of thumb.	1	1
	Achondroplasia.	1	1
	Depression of sternum.	2	3
	Bony abnormality of vertebrae.	1	1
	Spastic Quadriplegia.	—	1
	Torticollis.	3	4
	Talipes varus.	1	1
	Supernumerary thumb of right hand.	1	2
	TOTAL.	14	18

Acquired conditions.

Rickets.	Genu valgum.	68	77
	Genu varum.	26	36
Postural.	Pes Planus.	14	15
	Lordosis.	2	2
Other.	Inversion of feet.	11	14
	Eversion of feet.	1	1
	Deformity of chest.	1	1
	Deformity of toes.	4	6
	Hammer toes.	1	1
	Lack of muscular development.	3	3
	No orthopaedic defect.	2	2
	TOTAL.	133	158

Treatment recommended.Number of cases.

X-ray.	3
In-Patient Treatment.	1
Out-Patient Treatment.	8
Other Treatment.	128
TOTAL CASES DEALT WITH.	140

HUDDESFIELD DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Sister in Charge: Miss A. Carroll, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Staff: (a) Resident: 1 Sister in Charge.

1 Sister.

9 Pupil Midwives.

(b) Non-Resident: 1 District Midwife.

(c) Domestic Staff: 1 Cook.

1 Domestic Worker.

This Department is recognised as a Part II Training School by the Central Midwives Board. During the year 13 pupils commenced their Part II training. 3 of these passed their examination in 1948 and 7 of them in 1949.

The number of cases dealt with showed a marked decrease, being only 396 compared with 515 during 1947. There was a decrease in the number of stillbirths, there being 7 during 1948 compared with 10 during 1947. Among the 396 cases attended by the Midwives there were no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, and no Maternal Deaths. 4 infant deaths occurred.

The following is a tabular statement of the work carried out throughout the year:-

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Cases.	29	35	32	49	39	31	33	35	26	33	22	34	396
Births.	27	34	32	47	39	30	33	32	25	32	21	27	379
Stillbirths.	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Lying-in visits.	454	603	567	828	432	571	572	545	386	513	379	533	6363
Ante-natal visits.	347	394	339	315	298	179	244	203	234	209	194	211	3167
Post-natal visits.	26	18	27	16	27	9	12	44	18	25	28	36	286
Clinic attendances.	37	30.	32	35	33	34	32	27	34	27	35	34	390
Infant Welfare visits.	8	4	12	7	9	-	13	4	4	7	5	4	77
Supervisory visits.	95	196	215	220	104	98	186	184	143	146.	124	146	1857
Infants not entirely breast fed.	1	3	-	-	3	2	2	1	1	5	-	-	18

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION AND BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

Visitor: Mrs. Edith Cook.

Children Act, 1908, Part 1 (as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, and the Public Health Act, 1936).

BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

	Number of cases on Register on 27th December 1947.	Number added.	Number taken off.	Number of cases remaining on Register on 1st January 1949.
Borough.	7	3	2	8
Doncaster.	1	-	-	1
West Riding.	3	1	2	2
Boarded-out beyond Borough.	3	-	-	3
TOTALS:	14	4	4	14

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION CASES.

	Number of cases on Register on 27th December 1947.	Number added.	Number taken off.	Number of cases remaining on Register on 1st January 1949.
Borough cases.	12	6	9	11

CHILDREN IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

	Convent of Good Shepherd, Blackley.		Leyfields, West Derby.		Convent of Good Shepherd, Ford, Lancs.		St. Vincent's, Fulwood.		Roman Catholic School.		St. Joseph's, Orpington.		Y.M.C.A.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	
Number in Homes on 27th December 1947.	-	1	1	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	11
Number since admitted.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	4
Number since discharged.	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	5
Number in Homes on 1st January 1949.	-	1	-	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	7	10

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

	FIELDHEAD.			DRIARCOURT.			LINDLEY MOOR RECEIVING HOME.			GRAND TOTAL.	BRYAN ROAD.		
	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.		Boys. Number in -	Girls. 5th July 1948.	TOTAL.
Number in Homes on 27th December 1947.	33	23	56	10	8	18	11	-	11	85	6	8	14
Number since admitted.	61	35	96	51	32	83	15	-	15	194	9	7	16
Number since discharged.	61	38	99	50	25	75	13	-	13	187	7	5	12
Number remaining in Homes on 1st January 1949.	33	20	53	11	15	26	13	-	13	92	8	10	18

DAY NURSERIES.

The building of a new Nursery at Milnsbridge foreshadowed in last year's Annual Report was commenced during the year and completed in February 1949. This Nursery provides "baby", "tweenie" and toddler" accommodation for a total of 40 children.

The Health Committee have during the year reviewed the position in regard to Day Nurseries and have decided on building two new Nurseries, one at Leeds Road (to replace the hired premises in Canker Lane) and one at Carr Pit, Moldgrove. They have also provisionally reserved sites at Longroyd Bridge and Lindley should further development be necessary. Southgate and Greenhead Nurseries are to be extended at a later date in order to provide accommodation for an increased number of children. Both at the new Nurseries and at Greenhead and Southgate extensions advantage will be taken of the opportunity to incorporate such improvements as experience has suggested advisable, i.e. drying rooms, toy stores, bed stores, better heating arrangements, etc.

The accommodation to be provided at Carr Pit and Leeds Road will be for a total of 60 children at each Nursery, whilst at Greenhead and Southgate the total in each case will be eventually 50 children.

STATISTICS.Brackenhall:

Approved Accommodation - 40
Children on Register December 31st 1948 - 47

Average Daily Attendance.

0 - 2 years. 10.34
 2 - 5 years. 26.11

Greenhead:

Approved Accommodation - 40
Children on Register December 31st 1948 - 51

Average Daily Attendance.

0 - 2 years. 12.13
 2 - 5 years. 26.80

Leeds Road.

Approved Accommodation - 25
Children on Register December 31st 1948 - 30

Average Daily Attendance.

0 - 2 years. 1.23
 2 - 5 years. 24.00

Southgate.

Approved Accommodation - 40
Children on Register December 31st 1948 - 48

Average Daily Attendance.

0 - 2 years. 11.45
 2 - 5 years. 23.16

(Calculated on 5 day week).

The National Nursery Examination Board.

4 nurses were successful in the examinations held in Leeds and Manchester during the year and have been awarded the Diploma.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.													TOTAL CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.							NO. OF DEATHS.			
	At Ages - Years.													Green Lea & Royal Infirmary. Maternity Homes. Private Nursing Homes.										
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 and upwards.	Green Lea. Royal Infirmary.	Meltham Hall. P.R.M.H. St. Luke's Hospital.	Mill Hill Isolation Hospital. Bradley Lane. Trinity Street. St. Luke's Hospital.	TOTAL.	Notified previous months.	Notified.		Not notified.	TOTAL.	
CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.	2			1					1						1		1	2		1	1	2		
DIPHTHERIA.	20				2	1	10	3	3	1							20							
DYSENTERY.	39	4	14	4	4	2	6	3	1	1							21		1	22				
ENCEPHALITIS.	1		1														1		1		1	1		
ERYSIPELAS.	43	1					2	2	2	7	10	11	6	2	1		8		9	1		1		
MEASLES.	554	22	76	82	82	81	198	6	3	2							13		13	1		1		
PARA-TYPHOID FEVER.	1			1													1		1					
PNEUMONIA.	47	2	3	2	2	3	6	4	5		9	3	2	6	1		1		3	1	1	37		
PUERPERAL PYÆMIA.	11														4	6	1		11			39		
SCARLET FEVER.	217		6	18	19	27	130	9	6	2							196							
WHOOPING COUGH.	427	44	55	66	72	72	104	2	1			1					7		7	2	2	2		
TOTALS:	1362	73	167	174	181	186	456	34	25	16	19	15	8	8	7	6	1	269	2	205	2	5	39	46

NOTIFIABLE
DISEASES.

CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.

CASES OF NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

TOTAL CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

NO. OF DEATHS.

DISEASES.	At all Ages.											Green Lea & Royal Infirmary.	Maternity Homes.	Private Nursing Homes.	TOTAL.	Notified previous months.	Notified.	Not notified.	TOTAL.
	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 and upwards.	St. Luke's Hospital.	Mill Hill Isolation Hospital.	Bradley Lane, Trinity Street.	St. Luke's Hospital.		
DDS. CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.	1					1								1	1		1		
DDS. CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.	3					2		1						3	3		3		
GROUP.	2	1			1									2	2		2		
CHICKEN POX.	7			1	2	1		1						6	6		6		
CHICKEN POX C. INACT.	1	1												1	1		1		
DDS. DIPHTHERIA.	2	2	1		2	10	2	2	1	1				21	21		21		
DIPHTHERIA GARNIER.	1					1													
GASTRO-ENTERITIS.	3	2		1										3	3		3		
DDS. GASTRO-ENTERITIS.	1	1												1	1		1		
GERMAN MEASLES.	2	1			1														
DDS. MEASLES.	3	1		1		1								3	3		3		
MENINGITIS.	1			1										1	1		1		
DDS. MEASLES.	1													1	1		1		
MUMPS.	2							2						2	2		2		
PERIPHTICUS.	5	5												5	5		5		
PERIPHTICUS CONTACT.	2						2	1						3	3		3		
DDS. POLIOMYELITIS.	1						1							1	1		1		
PNEUMOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.	1				1									1	1		1		
RUBELLA.	1													1	1		1		
DDS. SCARLET FEVER.	1		3			4	3							10	10		10		
DDS. TYPHOID FEVER.	1							1						1	1		1		
VINCENT'S ANGINA.	2						1	1						2	2		2		
TOTALS:	73	9	8	3	4	20	10	9	1	2				69	69		69	4	4

TUBERCULOSIS.

T.P. Twomey, M.D., Ch.D., D.P.H., D.M.R.E.,
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The total notifications during the year were 100 and of these 69 were pulmonary and 31 non-pulmonary. It is gratifying to be able to report that again during the past year there was no case of bone and joint tuberculosis notified among children.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 40 as compared with 46 of the previous year; a decrease of 6. Of this total 22 occurred in one or other of our institutions and 1 case died at Rinderfields Hospital, Wakefield.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No occasion arose during the year when it was considered necessary to enforce these regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1940.

Information was sent to the Minister of Labour and National Service respecting 8 patients who are on the Tuberculosis Register on Form T.147. This was in compliance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1940, which state that Form T.147 must be sent to the Minister of Labour and National Service when a patient of military age is suffering from Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Two afternoon and one evening sessions per week were held as in the previous year, with attendance by appointment so far as possible for both old and new cases. The attendances throughout the year were very satisfactory, the total attendances numbering 1712. Two patients received a course of tuberculin injections at the Clinic. Out-Patients receiving artificial pneumothorax treatment attend for their refills at the Bradley Wood Sanatorium and the total attendances by out-patients at the Sanatorium for examination or treatment were 1355.

NEW PATIENTS.

391 new cases were examined and of these 90 were considered to be tuberculous and 301 non-tuberculous. Diagnosis was again based on medical history, together with clinical, radiological and bacteriological findings, and 23 Tuberculin Tests were carried out in children.

CONTACTS.

The total number of contacts to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis examined during the year was 110 and 73 contacts were X-rayed. As in former years children and adolescents who have been exposed to much infection have been kept under continued supervision over a period of a year or more. Of these contacts one was found to be tuberculous.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

These totalled 518 examinations of specimens of sputum from the Tuberculosis Clinic, Bradley Wood Sanatorium and Mill Hill Hospital. A small number of specimens of urine and blood were also examined.

DOMICILIARY VISITS.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer paid 61 home visits to patients during the year, mostly to suspected new cases unable to attend the Clinic. The Tuberculosis Nurse paid 1646 visits during the year. As previously her duties have included instructions to the relatives regarding precautionary measures which should be taken while there is a case of Tuberculosis in the house, advising how best to use the available sleeping accommodation, encouraging relatives to present themselves for examination as contacts and rounding up absentees. She also made 96 attendances at the Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.

CLINIC REGISTER.

At the year end the number of cases on the Register was 493, an increase of 24 as compared with last year. Of this number 334 were pulmonary cases and of these 158 or 47% had a positive sputum.

BRADLEY WOOD SANATORIUM (BEDS AVAILABLE 75).

The cases admitted to the Sanatorium have been, where possible, those offering reasonable hope of improvement. Advanced and chronic cases requiring institutional treatment have been admitted to the Tuberculosis Wards at Mill Hill Hospital. These Wards have, however, had to be

used also for the temporary care of a number of patients who have been awaiting a vacancy in the Sanatorium. The position in respect of beds in the Sanatorium has not improved and throughout the year there has been an ever-increasing waiting list of patients requiring Sanatorium treatment. The average waiting period has now extended to about 4 months. As was explained in last year's report, this demand for beds does not indicate an increase in the disease, but is due rather to the reduced turnover rate resulting from the extension of the average length of stay in the Sanatorium, which has followed the advance in modern methods of treatment. A much higher percentage of cases are "quiescent" at discharge as against being merely "improved" and the number of cases relapsing following discharge and requiring re-admission has fallen considerably. Admissions to the Sanatorium numbered 68, an increase of 6 compared with last year. No major alterations have been carried out during the year.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 1023 X-ray examinations and 1950 screen examinations were made. This number included the follow-up of 17 cases referred to the Department after X-ray by the Mass Radiography Unit. A new fluorescent screen was fitted to the screening stand, but no other alterations were made to the existing plant. In addition to the above, 8 patients were referred to Killingbeck Sanatorium, Leeds, for tomograph examinations.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.

In selected cases, treatment by artificial pneumothorax continues to prove highly beneficial and during the year 11 cases were considered suitable. Of these 10 were successfully induced, but in one case the treatment had quickly to be abandoned owing to a rapidly spreading flare up in the contralateral lung, and in another case abandonment was advised following thoracoscopy when it was found that apical adhesions were too dense for division. Altogether 36 cases received treatment during the year, including 2 bilateral cases, the refills for the year totalling 914. Of these cases 31 were still under treatment at the year end. In addition, 1 patient received 29 refills for her pneumo-peritoneum. This patient - a rather advanced case with bilateral disease and cavitation, which terminated fatally - did not respond to treatment and the pneumo-peritoneum was abandoned.

THORACIC SURGERY.

The Consulting Thoracic Surgeon, Mr. P.R. Allison, F.R.C.S., has continued to visit the Sanatorium at intervals for consultation with the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, and selected cases, requiring collapse therapy other than artificial pneumothorax, have been transferred to Pinderfields Hospital for operation. In addition, a number of patients receiving pneumothorax treatment have been transferred for thoracoscopy and division of adhesions in order to improve lung relaxation. Operations performed during the year were as follows:-

- 3 Thoracoplasties.
- 4 Phrenic Crushes.
- 7 Adhesiotomies.

STREPTOMYCIN.

One patient, an old thoracoplasty case with a persisting positive sputum due to bronchial ulceration, received a course of Streptomycin. Although a prolonged course of this drug was given, the bronchial ulceration persisted and the sputum remained positive for Tuberculosis.

ORTHOPAEDIC CASES.

Conservative methods of treatment by immobilisation have continued to be employed and these cases have been under the direction of Mr. Barclay, F.R.C.S., the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon. The decline in bone and joint tuberculosis in children has been most satisfactory in recent years and no case of this type of disease was admitted to the Sanatorium during the year. The following plasters were made:-

- Spinal shells - 6
- Hip Spicas - 3

MINISTRY OF HEALTH - MEMORANDUM 266/T, APRIL 1943.
(Tuberculosis Maintenance Allowances).

The following is a report on the working of the Tuberculosis Maintenance Allowance Scheme for the period 1st January to the 4th July 1948, when, owing to the introduction of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Tuberculosis Maintenance Allowance Scheme ceased.

The necessary investigations of applications for allowances were made by the Tuberculosis Visitor and submitted to the Chief Tuberculosis Officer for authorisation of payment.

Payment was made by means of a weekly cheque, posted to the person authorised to receive the allowance, to be cashed at the Borough Treasurer's Rents Department.

Maintenance Allowances commenced during the period under review: 16 - { 12 males.
4 females.

Of the 12 males -

9 were men with dependants.
3 were men with no dependants.

Of the 4 females -

All were without dependants.

The number of the patients referred to above who ceased working and accepted Sanatorium treatment was - 14

The number who ceased working and remained under supervision at the Tuberculosis Clinic was - 2

16

The position of these cases at the 4th July 1948 was as follows:

Still in the Bradley Wood Sanatorium.	6
Still in the Mill Hill Hospital.	2
On the waiting list for the Bradley Wood Sanatorium.	2
Attending the Tuberculosis Clinic.	2
Attending the Bradley Wood Sanatorium as out-patients.	2
Left the district.	1
Number who died during the year.	3

16

TUBERCULOSIS.

N O T I F I C A T I O N S.														D E A T H S.																
NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON PRIMARY FORM A. (At Ages - Years).														At Ages - Years.																
														Total Notifications including cases previously notified by other doctors on Form A.	Number on Form I.	Number on Form II.														
0 - 1	1 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 and over.	Total.	Poor Law Insti- tutions.	Poor Law Insti- tutions.	0 - 1	1 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 and over.	Total.					
PULMONARY Males.															43	45	46	1	3	3	3	5	6	1	22					
PULMONARY Females.															26	36	40		2	3	3	1	3	1	13					
NON-PULMONARY Males.															16	13	15											1	1	2
NON-PULMONARY Females.															15	4	9	1	1									1	1	3
T O T A L S:															110	98	110	1	5	8	6	6	10	3	40					

Number of Persons on Tuberculosis Register at end of Year. 493
 Number of Persons on Notification Register at end of Year. 523
 Number of Visits paid by Tuberculosis Nurse. 1646

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.
(Other than formal notifications).

	At Ages - Years.													<u>TOTAL.</u>
	0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	
	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	and over.	
<u>PULMONARY</u> <u>Males.</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	8
<u>PULMONARY</u> <u>Females.</u>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	8
<u>NON-PULMONARY</u> <u>Males.</u>	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>NON-PULMONARY</u> <u>Females.</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<u>TOTAL:</u>	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	6	2	2	1	-	-	19

Source of Information.

	<u>PULMONARY.</u>	<u>NON-PULMONARY.</u>
<u>DEATH RETURNS</u> (From Local Registrar's.)	3	-
<u>TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.</u>	1	-
<u>POSTHUMOUS NOTIFICATIONS.</u>	1	-
<u>TRANSFERS FROM OTHER AREAS.</u> (Other than Transferable Deaths).	11	3
<u>TOTAL:</u>	16	3

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

For the Years 1939 to 1948
(inclusive).

		NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON PRIMARY FORM A. (At Ages - Years).											TOTAL.
		0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	
		1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	and over.	
PULMONARY Males.	1939.	-	1	1	3	4	13	6	10	6	5	2	51
	1940.	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	13	4	8	-	37
	1941.	-	-	-	-	2	3	8	10	4	5	3	35
	1942.	-	-	-	-	3	9	12	11	10	9	1	55
	1943.	-	-	1	1	3	8	9	10	10	4	2	48
	1944.	-	-	-	-	6	4	11	11	7	9	1	49
	1945.	-	-	-	-	3	2	7	4	6	6	1	29
	1946.	-	-	-	2	3	2	7	8	4	6	2	34
	1947.	-	-	-	-	9	9	10	1	4	2	-	35
	1948.	-	-	1	-	1	5	13	9	7	3	4	43
PULMONARY Females.	1939.	-	1	-	-	6	8	11	2	4	2	1	35
	1940.	-	-	-	1	4	6	12	6	5	2	1	37
	1941.	-	-	-	-	8	3	6	4	3	4	-	28
	1942.	-	-	1	1	6	14	8	5	1	4	1	41
	1943.	-	-	-	1	5	16	4	5	3	2	-	36
	1944.	-	-	1	1	5	8	7	1	3	-	3	29
	1945.	-	-	-	2	7	6	7	1	1	-	-	24
	1946.	-	-	-	3	8	7	5	6	5	-	1	35
	1947.	-	-	-	-	2	5	14	2	2	1	-	26
	1948.	-	-	-	-	5	6	9	2	1	2	1	26
NON-PULMONARY Males.	1939.	-	6	7	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	-	29
	1940.	-	-	4	1	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	12
	1941.	-	1	8	4	2	-	4	-	2	1	-	22
	1942.	-	4	6	4	4	2	4	2	1	-	-	27
	1943.	-	2	5	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	15
	1944.	1	-	2	1	2	3	2	-	1	2	-	14
	1945.	-	5	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	15
	1946.	-	2	6	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	14
	1947.	-	-	2	1	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	10
	1948.	1	2	1	3	-	2	4	1	1	1	-	16
NON-PULMONARY Females.	1939.	-	-	6	5	3	3	4	3	1	1	-	26
	1940.	-	4	3	6	1	5	9	2	2	-	3	35
	1941.	-	4	1	3	3	3	6	1	1	1	-	23
	1942.	2	2	2	-	2	2	4	4	4	-	-	22
	1943.	-	-	4	3	-	1	5	1	2	-	1	17
	1944.	-	1	4	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	15
	1945.	-	3	4	2	-	3	2	4	2	-	1	21
	1946.	-	1	3	5	1	-	2	2	2	-	1	17
	1947.	-	1	4	3	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	14
	1948.	-	5	1	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	15
TOTAL:	1939.	-	8	14	12	16	26	23	17	12	10	3	141
	1940.	-	4	7	8	11	14	30	22	11	10	4	121
	1941.	-	5	9	7	15	9	24	15	10	11	3	108
	1942.	2	6	9	5	15	27	28	22	16	13	2	145
	1943.	-	2	10	9	9	25	21	16	15	6	3	116
	1944.	1	1	7	6	17	15	20	12	12	11	5	107
	1945.	-	8	6	5	10	14	17	10	9	7	3	89
	1946.	-	3	9	11	12	10	16	18	11	6	4	100
	1947.	-	1	6	4	13	15	27	5	8	4	2	85
	1948.	1	7	3	5	7	16	27	12	10	7	5	100
GRAND TOTAL:		4	45	80	72	125	171	233	149	114	85	34	1112

TUBERCULOSIS.

NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

	A D U L T S.										C H I L D R E N.										G R A N D T O T A L.				
	PULMONARY.					NON- PULMONARY.					OBSERVATION.					OBSERVATION.									
PULMONARY.					NON- PULMONARY.					OBSERVATION.					OBSERVATION.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.						
No. in Hospital on the 27th December 1947.	Bradley Wood Sanatorium.																								
	16	19	4	3	20	22									3	2				3	2	23	24		
	Mill Hill Hospital.																								
	8	5		1	8	7		1														8	7		
No. since admitted.	TOTAL:																								
	24	24	4	4	20	29		1							3	2				3	2	31	31		
	Bradley Wood Sanatorium.																								
	26	24	5	3	31	27					1	1	3	3		2					4	6	+35	+33	
No. discharged.	Mill Hill Hospital.																								
	20	17			20	17																x20	17		
	TOTAL:																								
	46	41	5	3	51	44					1	1	3	3		2					4	6	55	50	
No. died.	Bradley Wood Sanatorium.																								
	23	24	4	1	27	25					1	+1	2	2		1					3	4	30	29	
	Mill Hill Hospital.																								
	9	11			9	12		1															9	12	
No. remaining in Hospital on 1st January 1949.	TOTAL:																								
	32	35	4	1	36	37		1			1	1	2	2		1					3	4	39	41	
	Bradley Wood Sanatorium.																								
	5	2			5	2																	5	2	
No. remaining in Hospital on 1st January 1949.	Mill Hill Hospital.																								
	10	5			10	5																	10	5	
	TOTAL:																								
	15	7			15	7																	15	7	
No. remaining in Hospital on 1st January 1949.	Bradley Wood Sanatorium.																								
	14	17	5	5	19	22							4	3		1					4	4	23	26	
	Mill Hill Hospital.																								
	9	6		1	9	7																	9	7	
No. remaining in Hospital on 1st January 1949.	TOTAL:																								
	23	23	5	6	28	29							4	3		1					4	4	32	33	

+ 3 cases (1 male and 2 female) treated on behalf of West Riding County Council.
x 1 case treated on behalf of the West Riding County Council.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1948.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A. New cases examined during the year (excluding contacts).													
(a) Definitely tuberculous.	40	23	1	-	7	6	7	6	47	29	8	6	90
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Non-tuberculous.	124	122	33	17	-	-	3	2	124	122	36	19	301
B. Contacts examined during the year.													
(a) Definitely tuberculous.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Non-tuberculous.	28	34	23	24	-	-	-	-	28	34	23	24	109
C. Cases written off the Dispensary Register as ..													
(a) Recovered.	13	6	1	1	4	2	5	-	17	8	6	1	32
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous. (Including cancellation of cases notified in error).	153	158	56	41	-	1	3	2	153	159	59	43	414
D. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on 31st December 1948.													
(a) Diagnosis completed.	191	141	1	1	48	51	30	30	239	192	31	31	493
(b) Diagnosis not completed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on 31st December 1947.	471	7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners.	
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "Lost sight of" cases returned.	15	(a) at homes of applicants.	4
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "Lost sight of".	14	(b) at Bradley Wood Sanatorium.	160
4. Number died during the year.	34	(c) otherwise.	754
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts).		8. Number of other visits by Clinical Tuberculosis Officer to homes.	57
(a) Tuberculosis Clinic.	1712	9. Number of visits by Nurse to homes for Dispensary purposes.	1646
(b) Bradley Wood Sanatorium.	1355	10. Number of -	
(c) Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.	96	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined.	518
6. Number of attendances in connection with the Military Medical Board.	6	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work.	1023
		(c) Screenings.	1958

CONTACTS.

New cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis seen at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Clinic - 64

	Adults.	Children.
Contacts of the above cases.	105	44
Examined.	56	36
Refused examination.	34	-
Found to be tuberculous.	-	-
Already receiving medical treatment for some other cause or advised to consult own doctor re contact examination, or preferred to be examined by own doctor.	8	-
In the care of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, too young for X-ray.	-	4
Cases to be seen in 1949. (Notified late December 1948).	7	4
	105	44

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT SCHEME.

Denton Guest, M.D.,

Medical Officer in charge of the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

The year under review shows once more a progressive fall in the incidence of all types of Venereal Disease.

During the year 71 new cases of Syphilis were seen, compared with 81 cases in 1947; there was one case of Soft Sore, 97 cases of Gonorrhoea and 150 cases of Non-venereal disease, comparing with figures of 2 cases of Soft Sore, 129 cases of Gonorrhoea and 172 cases of Non-venereal disease in 1947.

The result has been a further fall in total attendances at the clinic to 6646, compared with 8189 in 1947. Of the total attendances 5102 received the individual attention of the Medical Officer and 1544 received Intermediate Treatments from the Nurses and Orderlies.

The number of cases treated by Penicillin shows a fall to 205 cases, and I am glad to report that a new preparation, Procaine Penicillin, brought into use during the year, has now replaced Oil and Beeswax penicillin and is giving equally good results with much less pain and discomfort to the patient.

The new cases seen for the first time during the year are as follows:-

Syphilis (recently acquired).	45
" (congenital cases).	4
" (old standing cases).	22
Gonorrhoea (recent).	95
" (Old standing).	2

I am glad to be able to report that once more not one single case of Syphilis of recent origin failed to attend until at least one full course of treatment had been given, and so the defaulter problem appears to be reasonably satisfactory.

In all, 6 cases of Primary Syphilis, 4 cases of secondary Syphilis, 2 cases of Syphilis latent in the 1st year of infection, and 1 congenital case ceased to attend before the completion of treatment.

Pathological examinations made during the year by the Medical Officer were as follows:-

Dark Ground Illumination.	27
Smears for Gonorrhoea.	518

There were also large numbers of specimens examined for Trichomonas in the female.

Complications to treatment have been almost conspicuous by their absence which is no doubt due to the lower dosage of Arsenical Compounds used and their replacement by Penicillin.

I again wish to record my thanks to the Sister, Orderlies and Nurses for their work during the year, also my thanks to the staff of the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary for their co-operation and help, and finally to the Medical Officer of Health, who has always been eager to help in all ways possible.

In conclusion, may I add that as it seems likely that my services in this department may soon prove redundant under the New Health Service, I would like to place on record my thanks to all who have served on the staff and my good wishes to my successor.

VENEREAL DISEASES - ANALYSIS OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED.

	CLINIC.			INFIRMARY.			PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			PRIVATE DOCTORS.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.						
	Negative.	Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.	Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.	Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.	Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.	Positive.		Doubtful.					
WASSERMAN BLOOD.	MALE.	1025	67	24	1116	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	16	47	10	4	61	1087	78	28	1193
	FEMALE.	656	108	28	792	3	-	-	-	54	3	-	57	42	7	4	53	755	118	32	905
	MALE CHILDREN.	54	4	3	61	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	3	57	5	3	65
	FEMALE CHILDREN.	30	5	1	36	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	33	5	1	39
WASSERMAN C.S.F.	MALE.	58	4	1	63	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	58	4	1	63
	FEMALE.	73	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	74
	MALE CHILDREN.	10	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	11
	FEMALE CHILDREN.	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
KAHN REACTION.	MALE.	39	15	-	54	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	3	1	8	44	18	1	63
	FEMALE.	12	9	1	22	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	3	16	10	1	27
	MALE CHILDREN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FEMALE CHILDREN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GONOCOCCI.	MALE.	13	1	4	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FEMALE.	12	4	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	13	1	4	18
	MALE CHILDREN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FEMALE CHILDREN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.	MALE.	1135	67	29	1251	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	17	51	13	5	69	1202	101	34	1337
	FEMALE.	753	121	30	904	3	-	-	-	57	3	-	60	46	8	4	58	859	132	34	1025
	MALE CHILDREN.	64	5	3	72	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	3	67	6	3	76
	FEMALE CHILDREN.	35	5	1	41	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	38	5	1	44
GRAND TOTAL.		1987	218	63	2268	3	-	-	3	75	5	-	80	101	21	9	131	2166	244	72	2402

SPECIMENS WHERE NO SEX OR AGE WAS GIVEN.

		CLINIC.	PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.	PRIVATE DOCTORS.	TOTAL.
<u>WASSERMAN</u> <u>(Blood).</u>	Negative.	19		4	23
	Positive.	4		1	5
	Doubtful.	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL.	23		5	28
<u>WASSERMAN</u> <u>(Cerebro-</u> <u>Spinal</u> <u>Fluid.)</u>	Negative.	24	1	-	25
	Positive.	1	-	-	1
	Doubtful.	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL.	25	1	-	26
<u>KAHN</u> <u>REACTION.</u>	Negative.	4	-	-	4
	Positive.	-	-	-	-
	Doubtful.	1	-	-	1
	TOTAL.	5	-	-	5
<u>GONOCOCCI.</u>	Negative.	2	-	-	2
	Positive.	-	-	-	-
	Doubtful.	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL.	2	-	-	2
<u>TOTAL.</u>	Negative.	49	1	4	54
	Positive.	5	-	1	6
	Doubtful.	1	-	-	1
	TOTAL.	55	1	5	61

SPECIMENS NOT POSSIBLE TO EXAMINE.

		CLINIC.	PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.	PRIVATE DOCTORS.	TOTAL.
<u>WASSERMAN</u> <u>(Blood).</u>	Male Adult.	11	-	6	17
	Female Adult.	5	2	1	8
	Male Child.	7	-	-	7
	Female Child.	-	-	-	-
<u>WASSERMAN</u> <u>(Cerebro-</u> <u>Spinal</u> <u>Fluid.)</u>	Male Adult.	2	-	-	2
	Female Adult.	1	-	-	1
	Male Child.	-	-	-	-
	Female Child.	-	-	-	-
<u>KAHN</u> <u>REACTION.</u>	Male Adult.	1	-	1	2
	Female Adult.	1	-	-	1
	Male Child.	-	-	-	-
	Female Child.	-	-	-	-
<u>GONOCOCCI.</u>	Male Adult.	1	-	1	2
	Female Adult.	1	-	-	1
	Male Child.	-	-	-	-
	Female Child.	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL.</u>	Male Adult.	15	-	8	23
	Female Adult.	8	2	1	11
	Male Child.	7	-	-	7
	Female Child.	-	-	-	-
<u>GRAND TOTAL.</u>		30	2	9	41

SUMMARY.	
Number of specimens sent for examination.	102
Number of these examined.	61
Number which it was not possible to examine.	41

48c

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE IN HUDDERSFIELD
DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 1ST JANUARY 1949.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancro.		Gonorrhoea.		Non- venereal or undiagnosed conditions.		TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation.	199	172	2	1	47	17	19	13	267	203	470
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection.	12	7	-	-	2	1	-	-	14	8	22
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:-											
Syphilis, primary.	19	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	7	26
" secondary.	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	14
" latent in 1st year of infection.	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
" all later stages.	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	22
" congenital.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Soft Chancro.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection.	-	-	-	-	68	27	-	-	68	27	95
Gonorrhoea, later.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Non-venereal conditions.	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	59	91	59	150
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation, at other Centres, or Service Hospitals or by General Practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circular 2226.	19	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	25	4	29
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3, AND 4.	271	213	3	1	125	45	110	72	509	331	840
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal.	63	29	2	-	66	17	96	62	227	108	335
6(a) Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:-											
Syphilis, primary.	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
" secondary.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
" latent in 1st year of infection.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
" all later stages.	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
" congenital.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Soft Chancro.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Gonorrhoea, later.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6(b) Number of cases under treatment or observation which died:-											
From the disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From the treatment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From other causes.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure.	25	17	1	1	21	15	-	-	47	33	80
8. Number of cases transferred to other Centres, or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners.	16	6	-	-	5	3	-	-	21	9	30
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December.	159	146	-	-	33	9	14	10	206	165	371
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9.	271	213	3	1	125	45	110	72	509	331	840

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Non- venereal or undiagnosed conditions.		TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis INCLUDED IN ITEM 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment of either penicillin or of arsenic and bismuth:-											
Syphilis, primary.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" secondary.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" latent in 1st year of infection.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" all later stages.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
" congenital.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Number of attendances:-											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officer.	1941	1914	12	-	535	205	319	176	2807	2295	5102
(b) for intermediate treatment, eg. irrigation, dressing.	573	468	-	-	40	241	123	99	736	808	1544
TOTAL ATTENDANCES.	2514	2382	12	-	575	446	442	275	3543	3103	6646
12. In-patients:-											
Name of Institution (if other than the Treatment Centre). HUDDERSFIELD ROYAL INFIRMARY.											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year.	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	26
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given.	42	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	15	57
13. Number of cases treated with penicillin.							Other Diseases.				
							M.	F.			
	47	44	-	-	81	28	4	1	132	73	205
14. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 classified according to age periods.	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 years and over.		TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	
15. PATHOLOGICAL WORK:-	Microscopical.		Cultural		Serum.		Cerebro-spinal fluid.		Others for Diagnosis of Venereal Disease.		
	for Syphilis.		for Gonorrhoea.		for syph- ilis.		for Gonorrhoea.				
(a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the medical officer, of the Treatment Centre.	27		518		-	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre for examination to an approved laboratory.	-		-		-	1126	1	25	-	-	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.WATER SUPPLY:J.P. Deveridge, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., Waterworks Engineer and Manager.

The consumption of water during the year is shown in the following figures:-

For Domestic Purposes	28.06 gallons per head per day.
For Trade Purposes	17.32 gallons per head per day.
Total	<u>45.38</u> gallons per head per day.

The figures show a decrease of .71 gallons per head per day in Domestic supply, and a decrease of .37 gallons per head per day in Trade supply on the consumption returns for 1947.

During the year 683 yards of 3" mains were renewed, and 13,586 yards have been reconditioned by the "Eric" process. This reconditioning process has dealt effectively with coloured water complaints, and at the same time has increased the carrying capacity of the mains.

During the year 1,063 yards of new 4" mains were laid to Corporation Estates within the Borough, and 4,424 yards of new mains were laid to other houses within the area of supply.

Chemical examination of all waters are carried out every quarter and the following table shows the results obtained.

RESULTS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER 100,000.

Date.	Free Chlorine.	Reaction pH.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours.	Permanent Hardness.	Temporary Hardness.	Total Hardness.
1948.										
January 26.	-	8.3	1.30	0.020	0.042	0.008	.092	3.25	1.25	4.50
April 5.	0.10	8.6	1.4	-	0.0010	0.0010	0.0400	2.2	1.6	3.8
July 19.	0.2	8.6	1.3	-	0.0040	0.0032	0.0020	2.6	1.0	3.6

All supplies are controlled by bacteriological examination and samples were taken from consumers' taps weekly.

Bacteriological samples 314

Pres: B. Coli absent in 100 ml.	306
Pres: B. Coli 1 per 100 ml.	4
Pres: B. Coli 2 per 100 ml.	3
Pres: B. Coli 3 per 100 ml.	1

All samples were highly satisfactory.

97.5% contained no B. Coli and complied with the Ministry of Health Classification No. 1

1.2% contained 1 B. Coli per 100 ml. and complied with the Ministry of Health Classification

No. 2.

1.0% contained 2 B. Coli per 100 ml. and complied with the Ministry of Health Classification

No. 2.

0.3% contained 3 B. Coli per 100 ml. and complied with the Ministry of Health Classification

No. 2.

43 of the above samples were taken in conjunction with the Health Department.

A short interruption in sampling was caused by a fire at the Blackmoorfoot Laboratory.

Sampling was speedily recommenced with the assistance of the Medical Officer of Health who provided temporary supplies of media.

SEWERAGE:T.F. Cliffe, A.R.I.C.S., M.I.Struct.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Relief of Flooding: 15" and 12" dia. Sewer, Ings Road, Almondbury.
Storm Overflow, Leeds Road, at Cinderfield Dyke.

Sewer Enlargement: for housing site development.

Storm overflow and 30" dia. to 21" dia. sewer, Penistone Road to Thorpe Lane (in progress).
Armitage Road, Milnsbridge.

12" dia. Sewer from Market Street to point at Longwood Brook.

STREET SCAVENGING:

This has received constant attention and there is nothing exceptional to report.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

H.H. Goldthorpe, Des.Sc., A.R.I.C., M.I.S.P., Sewage Works Manager.

Sewage Treatment.

Plans for a comprehensive scheme of sewage treatment to be carried out in stages were placed before the Ministry of Health in March 1948, together with application for loan sanction for Stage I amounting to £465,000.

Stage I of the Comprehensive Scheme consists mainly of plans for the enlargement of the chemical sedimentation tanks and for the construction of a sludge treatment plant on a new site at Bradley. Three types of sludge, namely, textile and domestic, chemical, and biological, are to be dealt with after conditioning with varying reagents in a large common press house.

The inquiry for loan sanction of Stage I was held on October 7th 1948 and was approved in principle and recommendations were made to advance sections of subsequent stages dealing with biological purification in order to give the earliest possible improvement to the final effluent. Agreement as to the method of carrying out the modified programme is pending.

The new and enlarged pipeline from Messrs. L.B. Holliday & Co., Ltd., works was completed in August 1948, and discharges into the works through a flume recorder in corrosion resisting tiles.

The formation of four acres of underdrained sludge lagoons begun in July 1948 on the island site at Colnebridge is nearing completion. These lagoons are to receive the biological sludges until the new sludge treatment plant is completed.

Consequent upon the wartime demands on the local chemical industry and the present increase in volume of chemical sewage every effort is being made by co-operation with the chemical traders to reduce the present difficulties of treatment. The overwhelming amount of trade waste compared to the volume of domestic sewage does restrict biological activity and slows down the rate of purification, making the time required to achieve a satisfactory effluent extremely long.

The shortage of fats for soap making has been favourable for the introduction of soap substitute (synthetic detergents) both in the home and in industry. As cleansing agents these substitutes do their job very well indeed, but the dispersed and emulsified matters arriving at the sewage works are not as easily coagulated. A greater load is being carried through the sedimentation tanks to the biological processes. The effect of synthetic detergents on purification processes is of great concern to those in charge of sewage works and their apprehensions have been expressed to makers and users. Lacking long term practical experience with such new compounds the effect of synthetic detergents is still controversial.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

W. Pitchforth, Cleansing and Haulage Superintendent.

The scheme for the conversion of tub closets and slop-water closets to the water carriage system, commenced in the year 1925, still operates. Under it, a grant of £10 is paid for the conversion of such closets. Five conversions (one tub-closet and four slop-water closets) have been done during the year.

The following table shows the progress made during the last five years and the number of closets, etc. of various types in use at the close of each year:-

	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Number of clean water closets, (including trough closets).	45,415	45,505	45,977	46,449	47,446
Number of waste water (slop) closets.	106	106	105	104	100
Number of tub closets.	493	489	459	449	442
Number of tubs in use.	507*	503*	473*	461*	455*
Number of ashpits in use.	12	12	12	9	9
Number of ashbins in use.	45,417	45,448	45,613	45,871	46,253
Number of existing privy middens.	140	141	137	134	123

*This figure includes 76 which have been issued in place of privy middens where water or sewers are not available, and also 217 which were issued to new areas.

Salvage activities in respect of paper, scrap metal, textiles, kitchen waste and bottles were carried on throughout the year.

From the 1,089 receptacles in use, 1,686 tons of waste food was sold for processing for feeding to pigs and poultry.

Paper sales amounted to 867 tons. Special trailers are being constructed and it is hoped that by using these in conjunction with the new Karrier C.K.3 refuse collecting vehicles a larger amount of waste paper will be collected separately.

The department is still very short of staff for refuse collection, and E.V.W. labour is being employed to alleviate the deficiency and improve the collection frequency.

Particulars of the work performed during the year are as follows:-

Weight of refuse collected.	29,104 tons.
Number of cesspools emptied.	10
Refuse incinerated.	9,739 tons.
Number of dustbins in use.	46,253
Dustbins collected.	1,072,332
Privy middens emptied.	

The steam supply from the Destructor Works to the Electricity Department ceased on 25th March. As a result the destructor throughput of refuse was very considerably reduced and a much larger amount was tipped under control at Fieldhouse Tip. It is intended to provide additional playing fields by this method of refuse disposal.

The results obtained at the Destructor are as follows:-

Actual steam raised.	6,427,000 lbs.
Average superheat.	595°F.
Total weight of clinker.	2,994 tons.
Total weight of dust.	1,597 tons.
Total weight of metal.	200 tons.

The amount of refuse tipped at Fieldhouse was 16,895 tons.

Cleansing of Cesspools.

There are 21 cesspools in the Borough; of these 9 are emptied by the staff of the Cleansing Department, 6 are emptied by the owners, and at the remaining 6 the contents are allowed to overflow over the adjacent fields. For emptying the cesspools use is made of the gully emptier.

PUBLIC BATHS IN THE BOROUGH.

A.W. Tolster, M.N.A.B.S., Superintendent of Baths.

Cambridge Road Baths.

A modern building; the equipment includes two swimming pools, twenty-three slipper baths, with a medical baths department containing foam baths, etc. and artificial sunlight apparatus. The water used in the swimming pools is constantly pumped through a filtration plant and its chlorine content is maintained at the generally accepted standard.

Ramsden Street Baths.

One swimming pool, which is used during school hours by the Education Committee for the teaching of swimming to schoolchildren. After school hours the bath is open to the public. Here also there is an up-to-date filtration and chlorination plant in use.

New Street, Millsbridge.

This bath is used by schoolchildren and Youth Organisations. It has no filtration plant, but is kept at a fairly satisfactory standard of cleanliness by frequent refilling with clean water.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Dennis Drake, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., F.R.C.O., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Details of the work carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff are contained in the following tabular statements:-

General Summary.

Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified.	1362
do. removed to Hospital.	285
do. premises disinfected.	379
do. flushed.	48
do. visited searching for infection.	395
do. revisits where cases are isolated at home.	97
do. houses visited for Zymotic or other particulars.	359
Total number of visits to infected houses.	1230
Number of articles disinfected.	4740
Number of visits by Removal Officer for all purposes.	930
Number of premises flushed by request of owners (paid for).	564
Other premises, yards or courts flushed.	467
Drains found choked by Flushers.	1050
Drains made clear.	933
Inspections for Housing Defects.	912
do. revisits.	1783
Nuisances reported to Public Health Department.	752
do. inspected.	752
Inspection of premises where nuisances are found.	948
do. where no nuisances are found.	3047
do. premises where offensive trades are conducted.	36
do. of Restaurant Kitchens.	53
do. of premises under Food and Drugs Act, 1936.	371
do. Houses let in lodgings.	199
do. Common Lodging Houses.	33
do. Factories (Mechanical).	353
do. Factories (Non-Mechanical).	111
do. Work Places.	198
do. Bakehouses.	370
do. Schools.	159
do. Slaughter Houses.	768
do. Canal Boats.	45
do. Dairies and Milkshops.	246
do. Cowsheds.	1088
do. Markets and Shops.	675
do. Under Merchandise Marks Acts.	173
do. of Van Dwellings.	279
do. under Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.	4051
Re-visits to work in progress.	1173
Visits to property under notice.	6454
Total number of Inspections of Premises.	20830
No. of Entries in Report Book.	875
Preliminary Notices to Owners.	443
Number of Legal Notices issued for abatement or abolition of Nuisances.	255
Owners seen personally.	689
Summonses taken out.	1
Sections of new Drains tested.	55
Old drains tested.	317
do. and found sound.	149
do. and found defective.	168
Smoke observations taken.	959
Number of visits under Food and Drugs Acts.	708
Food and Drugs - samples purchased.	469
do. samples adulterated.	19
Water samples taken for analysis.	3
Number of visits under Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts.	52
do. samples procured.	81
do. samples found adulterated.	6
do. under Rag Flock Act.	13
do. samples taken.	3
Milk samples for Bacteriological Examination.	638
Water samples do. do.	68
Ice Cream do. do.	207

Summary of Defects:

Drains requiring re-construction.	24
Drains connecting with main sewer.	3
Drains not efficiently trapped.	1
Drains requiring ventilation shafts.	11
Defective sink pipes and drains.	209
Defective ventilation shafts.	13
Defective yard drains.	149
Defective sewers.	13
Defective cellar drains.	29
Defective sinks.	2
Defective eave and fall pipes.	126

Summary of Defects (Continued).

Defective roofing.	122
do. windows, including sash cords.	11
do. urinals.	8
do. tub closets.	1
do. water closets.	272
do. pipes.	1
do. doors or door frames or thresholds.	10
do. woodwork or plaster round sinks.	6
do. floors.	38
do. plaster.	111
do. wall pointing or rendering.	3
do. balustrade.	1
Waste pipes requiring disconnecting.	3
Fall pipes requiring disconnecting.	15
To provide Eave and Fall Pipes.	2
do. sinks in houses.	14
do. sinks in shops.	1
Nuisances from want of drains.	2
do. choked sewers.	7
do. water in cellar.	13
do. water in washkitchen.	1
do. cess pools.	2
do. street gullies.	13
do. defective surface of yard.	14
do. smoke.	25
do. poultry, pigeons and animals.	3
Shops requiring means of heating.	1
do. washing accommodation.	9
Offensive accumulations.	14
Factories Closet accommodation insufficient.	2
do. do. unsuitable or defective.	8
Factories (Non-Mechanical) requiring cleansing.	4
Closets requiring limewashing.	16
Old privies requiring alteration to tub or w.c. system.	4
Old tiplers requiring alteration to tub or w.c. system.	4
Tub closets requiring conversion to w.c. system.	1
Insufficient closet accommodation.	13
Houses requiring cleansing.	19
do. verminous.	2
do. requiring ventilation.	48
do. damp.	95
do. requiring water supply.	3
do. insufficient water supply.	8
Cowsheds requiring reconstruction.	4
do. lighting.	2
do. ventilation.	2
New cowsheds.	2
Dairies requiring cleansing.	1
New dairies.	1
Food Premises requiring limewashing or cleansing.	11
do. ventilation.	2
do. do. defective floor or walls.	2
Polluted wells closed.	2
TOTAL:	<u>1564</u>

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations.1. Houses let in Lodgings:

This class of house is subject to inspection and registration under regulations contained in the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1871.

The short tabular statement given below shows the number of houses let in lodgings on the register:-

Houses let in lodgings on register January 1st 1948.	55
Houses removed from register during the year 1948.	5
Houses added to register during the year 1948.	26
Net increase to register during the year.	21
Houses remaining on register on December 31st 1948.	76
Number of visits made during the year.	199

Summary of defects found and remedied.

Defective rainwater pipes.	5
do. ventilation shaft to drain.	1
do. wash basin.	1
do. sink waste pipes.	4
do. roof.	2
do. W.C.	1
do. drain.	1
do. wall plaster.	5

Summary of defects found and remedied. (Continued).

Defective ceiling plaster.	3
do. windows.	5
Choked drains.	3
do. waste pipes.	4
Rooms cleaned.	9
Cellars cleaned.	1
Stairs and landing cleaned.	5
Additional ventilation.	2
Houses disinfested.	4

TOTAL: 56

2. Offensive Trades.

The number of premises on the register of Offensive Trades is 8, in which the following trades are carried on:-

Soap boiling.	1
Tripe boiling.	5
Fat melting.	6
Bone boiling.	1
Gut scraping.	2
Number of inspections during the year.	36

The whole of the premises are kept in compliance with the Bye-Laws and no contravention was discovered during the year.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.1. Inspections: (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories with mechanical power.	353	24	-
Factories without mechanical power.	481	4	-
TOTALS:	834	28	-

2. Defects found:

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	6	5	-	-
Overcrowding. (S.2.)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature. (S.3.)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation. (S.4.)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors. (S.6.)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences. (S.7.)				
Insufficient.	4	3	-	-
Unsuitable or defective.	155	112	-	-
Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-
Other Offences.	15	14	-	-
(not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
TOTALS:	180	134	-	-

3. Home Work:

Class.	Number of		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Contractors.	Workmen.
<u>List of Outworkers (S.107).</u>			
List received from Employers twice per year.	5	3	26
List received from Employers once per year.	5	"	227
Prosecutions.	"	"	"
	Wearing Apparel.		Other.
Outwork in unwholesome premises. (S.100).	"	"	"
Cases of infectious disease notified in home workers' premises.	"	"	"
Orders prohibiting home work in infected premises (S.110).	"	"	"

4. Registered Non-Mechanical Factories.

On the Register (S.8) at the end of the year:-

Clothing and similar trades.	41
Leather.	16
Iron and Tin.	21
Wood.	20
Lead and Paint.	23
Jewellery.	4
Bakehouses.	130
Miscellaneous Trades and Manufactures.	32
Total number of Non-Mechanical Factories on the Register.	<u>287</u>

5. Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:-

Failure to affix abstract of the Factory Act, 1937 (S. 44). -

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector.

Notified by Inspector.	12
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	12

Underground Bakehouses (S.54).

Certificates granted during the year.	-
In use at the end of the year.	1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. SECTIONS 249-258.CANAL BOATS.HUDDERSFIELD REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

1. The number of boats inspected during 1948 was 10, and of inspections 44. The 10 boats were made up of fly boats, being all broad fly boats. The places of registry in 9 cases was Goole, and in 1 case Wakefield. All the boats inspected were found in good condition and conforming to the Act and Regulations, and the occupants of all the boats were in good health.

2. Infringement of the Act and Regulations with respect to the following matters:-

(a) Registration.	None.
(b) Notification of change of master.	None.
(c) Masters without Certificates.	None.
(d) Marking.	None.
(e) Overcrowding.	None.
(f) Separation of sexes.	None required.
(g) Cleanliness.	None.
(h) Ventilation.	Nothing to complain about.
(i) Painting.	None.
(j) Provision of Water Casks.	All boats provided.
(k) Removal of bilge water.	This work received regular attention.
(l) Notification of Infectious Diseases.	None.
(m) Admittance of Inspectors.	No difficulty experienced.

(3) Legal proceedings taken.	None.
(4) Any other steps taken to secure compliance with the Act and Regulations.	None.
(5) Infectious Diseases.	None.
(6) Detention of Boats.	None.
(7) (a) Number of boats on the Register.	Ten.
(b) Number of boats in use or available.	Ten.
(c) Number propelled by motor.	One.
(d) Number of boats that cannot be traced.	None.
(8) Number registered during 1948.	None.

Summary appendix to the Annual Report of the Canal Boats Inspector for the year 1948.

	1946.	1947.	1948.
Number of boats inspected.	11	11	10
Made up of Broad Boats.	-	-	-
Broad Fly Boats.	11	11	10
Narrow Boats.	-	-	-
Narrow Fly Boats.	-	-	-
Registered Accommodation.			
Aft Cabin.	34)	27½)	31)
Centre Cabin.	- 65	- 58½	- 60½
Fore Cabin.	31)	31)	29½)
Population found on board.			
Adults.	23)	21)	19)
Children.	1) 23½	1) 21½	3) 20½
Children under school age.	1	-	1
Number of children of school age.	-	1	2
Number of days on which inspections have been made.	45	27	38
Number of boats conforming to Act and Regulations.	11	11	10
Number of inspections made.	57	32	44
Number of boats with one or more infringements.	-	-	-
Number of infringements met with.	-	-	-
Number remedied.	-	-	-
Number dealt with by Magistrates.	-	-	-
Number still under Notice, December 31st.	-	-	-
Number service affected.	-	-	-

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Part 2.

Number of sellers on List on 31st December 1947.		269
Number of sellers added during 1948.	40	
Number of sellers removed during 1948.	<u>28</u>	<u>12</u>
Number of sellers on List on 31st December 1948.		<u>281</u>
Number of sellers dealing in poisons which are included in Part 1 of the Poisons List and in respect of which a Poisons Book is kept and signature obtained for each sale.		4
Number of visits paid to premises from which poisons are sold.		119

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The following tabular statement summarises the defects found during inspections made under the above Act during the year 1948:-

<u>Nature of Defect.</u>	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Insufficient W.C. accommodation.	9	9
Defective W.C.'s.	5	5
Insufficient washing accommodation.	7	7
Defective drains.	1	1
Choked drains.	5	5
Defective walls.	1	1
	-	-
	28	28
	-	-

1948.	Number of observations taken.	Number showing no black smoke.	Number showing black smoke.	Number of cases in which a nuisance was recorded.	Total minutes of black smoke emitted.	Average no. of minutes of black smoke emitted per half hour.
Jan.	59	44	15	3	22½	1.416
Feb.	90	84	6	1	11	1.833
March.	77	63	14	1	33½	2.375
April.	93	81	12	-	12½	1.042
May.	92	76	16	-	18½	1.141
June.	101	89	12	-	12½	1.062
July.	106	96	10	-	9	.900
Aug.	71	59	12	-	13½	1.145
Sept.	80	74	6	-	7	1.166
Oct.	60	48	12	-	12½	1.021
Nov.	81	64	17	3	53½	3.147
Dec.	49	47	2	-	2½	1.375
TOTAL:	959	825	134	8	208½	1.628

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council houses found to be infested.	23
Number of Council houses disinfested.	32
Number of other houses found to be infested.	28
Number of houses treated by a Contractor with Liquid H.C.N. Gas (a) Privately owned.	9*
(b) Council houses.	28*

* This figure includes the houses adjoining the bug infested houses.

9 Council houses have been treated with liquid insecticide and D.D.T. and/or Gammexane, and all is now reported to be free from bugs. 20 privately owned houses have been similarly treated, 17 are reported to be free from bugs, and the remaining houses are still under observation.

1026 inspections for general cleanliness and vermin have been made of Council houses. Of these, 152 were revisits to houses previously found to be unsatisfactory.

1084 inspections have been made of private houses, the occupiers of which had applied for Council houses. 20 of these were found to be bug infested. Of these 20, 5 were granted Council houses, and on removal, the furniture was fumigated by liquid H.C.N. Gas in the Council's removal van and the beddings passed through the steam disinfecter.

All the privately owned houses found on inspection to be bug infested have been dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1936.

As an additional precaution 124 visits have been paid to dealers in second-hand furniture and clothing, and to furniture removers in an effort to prevent the distribution by these channels. No evidence of vermin was found during these visits.

HOUSING.

Houses erected by the Corporation since 1914.

1914 to 1944.	5349	
1945.	8	{prefabricated Arcon type).
1946.	242	{
"	4	{permanent).
1947.	59	{including 12 "Esiform
		permanent prefabricated).
1948.	282	{including 148 "Esiform"
		permanent prefabricated),

Houses in course of erection.

267 (including 144 "Esiform"
permanent prefabricated).

Housing Conditions - Statistics - Year ended 31st December 1948.

1. Estimated Population.	127400
2. General Death Rate.	13.23
3. Death Rate from Tuberculosis.	0.31
4. Infantile Mortality.	33
5. Number of dwelling houses of all classes,	42406
6. Number of working class dwelling houses.	35954
7. Number of new working class houses erected.	288

Number of New Houses erected during the year.

1. By the Local Authority.	202
2. By other bodies and persons.	6

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

(a) (i) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	912
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	912
(iii) Number of revisits.	1783
(b) (i) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (a) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932.	2
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	2
(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	2
(d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	399

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers:-	
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which defects were remedied.	210

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil.
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
(a) by owners.	Nil.
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	101
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
(a) by owners.	170
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.	1

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made.	Nil.
(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	3

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	2
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	Nil.

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwelling houses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year.	165
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein.	223
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.	943
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered during the year.	37
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	82
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.	494

Progress of Slum Clearance Programme - Clearance areas.

No further action has been taken during the year.

Legal Proceedings.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936.

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Offence charged.</u>	<u>Name of Defendant.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
25th August 1948.	Failing to comply with notice under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936.	A.M.L.	Order made for work to be put in hand within 6 weeks. Work done.

Emergency Housing for persons inadequately housed.Dwelling Units in Camps.

The three Army Camps at Almondbury, Bradloy Road and Salendino Nook gunsites have been taken over by the Corporation and the huts have been reconstructed and fitted out as dwellings. 29 dwelling units are completed and 6 are still under reconstruction.

Properties subject to Clearance or Demolition Orders.

69 dwelling houses, which had been condemned, have been requisitioned and emergency repairs carried out. These houses are still below the present Jay standard of fitness, but they provide shelter and a home as a temporary measure for families who had been living under most unsatisfactory conditions until better accommodation becomes available.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

70 samples of Fertilisers and 11 samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken informally during 1948.

The following is a detailed list of the commodities sampled:-

Fertilisers.

Sulphate of Ammonia.	10
Superphosphate of Lime.	8
Nitrate of Soda.	3
Muriate of Potash.	2
Sangral.	5
Bone Meal.	9
General Fertiliser.	3
Martin's Prize Fertiliser.	5
Tomato Fertiliser.	5
Dried Blood.	5
National Growmore.	1
Tomorite.	1
Basic Slag.	1
One Week Fertiliser.	1
Blood and Fish Meal.	1
Hop Manure.	2
Limax.	1
Sulphate of Potash.	1
I.T.P. Tomcrop.	2
Liquinure.	1
Fish Grain.	1
Solutone.	1
I.T.P. Velvitone.	1
TOTAL:	<u>70</u>

Feeding Stuffs.

Barley Meal.	1
Miller's Offal.	1
Indian Meal.	2
Palm Kernel Cake.	2
National Poultry Food.	1
National Pig Meal.	2
National Cattle Cubes.	1
Sussex Ground Oats.	1
TOTAL:	<u>11</u>

The following is a statement of deficiencies and irregularities found in the samples taken:-

No.	Nature of sample.	Declared contents.	Result of analysis.	Remarks.
2.	Superphosphato of Lime.	Phosphoric Acid Soluble in water. 18.5%	Phosphoric Acid Soluble in Water. 17.6%	Proportion of Soluble Phosphoric Acid below the declared amount. Stock withdrawn.
18.	Tomato Fertiliser.	Nitrogen. 5.0% Phosphoric Acid Soluble in water. 10.0% Potash. 10.0%	Nitrogen. 5.5% Phosphoric Acid Soluble in water. 6.4% Potash. 10.5%	Proportion of Soluble Phosphoric Acid below the declared amount. Stock withdrawn.
32.	Tomorite.	Nitrogen. 4.5% Phosphoric Acid Soluble in water. 5.0% Insoluble in water. 1.25% Total. 6.25% Potash. 8.0%	Nitrogen. 3.9% Phosphoric Acid Soluble in water. 5.9% Insoluble in water. 0.7% Total. 6.6% Potash. 8.0%	Nitrogen result below the declared value by more than permitted variation. Stock withdrawn.
60.	I.T.P. Tomcrop Base.	Nitrogen. 5.25% Phosphoric Acid Soluble in water. 2.25% Insoluble in water. 6.50% Potash. 9.0%	Nitrogen. 5.1% Phosphoric Acid Soluble in water. 1.2% Insoluble in water. 7.3% Total. 8.5%	Deficiency of Soluble Phosphoric Acid outside the limit of variation. Stock withdrawn.
60A.	Tomcrop Top Dressing.	Nitrogen. 6.0% Phosphoric Acid Soluble in water. 5.0% Insoluble in water. 5.0% Potash. 7.0%	Nitrogen. 6.1% Phosphoric Acid Soluble in Water. 3.1% Insoluble in water. 7.1% Total. 10.2% Potash. 7.5%	Deficiency of Soluble Phosphoric Acid outside the limit of variation. Stock withdrawn.
71.	Bees Tomato Fertiliser.	Nitrogen. 4.5% Phosphoric Acid Soluble in water. 5.0% Total. 6.25% Potash. 8.0%	Nitrogen. 3.7% Phosphoric Acid Soluble in water. 5.9% Total. 7.7% Potash. 9.3%	Nitrogen content below declared value by more than permitted variation - Manufacturers warned. Stock withdrawn.

SCHOOLS.

During the year the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff carried out a complete survey of the Sanitary and Washing Accommodation in all schools. A report was submitted to the Education Committee, showing how the accommodation compared with the standards set out in S.R. & O., 1945, No. 345.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1926.

2 premises were found to be dealing with Rag Flocks. 13 visits were made in ascertaining this. 3 samples were taken, which proved to be satisfactory.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The problem of surface infestation is being assiduously dealt with by three full-time Rodent Operatives proceeding in accordance with the technique specified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, to whom the duties were transferred in September 1947 from the Ministry of Food. A system of servicing is available and this is applied as required by Circular N.S.19 (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries). In cases where drains are suspected of being the cause of rodent infestation, tests are applied and all cases of defective drains are dealt with under the Public Health Act.

The following is a summary of action taken during the year:-

Rats.

Complaints Received.		No. with evidence of Infestation.	No. with no evidence.
Business Premises.	Private Dwellings.		
81	104	151	54

Visits made.	Estimated No. of Rats destroyed.	No. of Premises treated.	No. of Premises cleared.
3040	2394	318	27

No. of Drains Tested.	No. of drains found Defective.
120	67

Mice.

Complaints Received.		No. with evidence.	Treatments carried out.	No. of visits made.	No. of Premises cleared.
Business Premises.	Private Dwellings.				
16	70	86	140	1011	40

The treatment of sewers is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department.

INSPECTION OF BEER CELLARS.

Periodical inspections have been made during the year. All the defects found on the previous inspections have been remedied and there is nothing untoward to report.

MILK SUPPLY.

On the 31st December 1948, there were 105 registered farms in the Borough, comprising 210 sheds in which were housed approximately 1800 dairy cows.

During the year frequent visits have been made to the farms, during which sheds have been inspected on 1088 occasions. Of these visits 84 visits were made in investigating the cause of unsatisfactory milk samples.

Number of Registered Farms.	105
do. Cowkeepers.	98
do. Wholesale Producers.	28
do. Retail Producers.	62
do. Producers producing both wholesale and retail.	8

<u>Vendors of Milk.</u>	<u>In Borough.</u>	<u>Coming into Borough.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Retail Producers.	69	31	100
Retailers only.	33	10	43
Milkshops (including 134 shops where bottled milk only is sold).	146	-	146

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1946.

Description of Licence.	Number in force 31st December, 1948.
<u>To use the designation "Tuberculin Tested".</u>	
To produce, bottle and sell.	9
To sell by retail, including supplementary licences.	40
Bottling establishments.	2
<u>To use the designation "Accredited".</u>	
To produce, bottle and sell.	7
To produce, but not bottle.	20
To sell by retail, including supplementary licences.	1
<u>To use the designation "Pasteurised".</u>	
Pasteuriser's licences.	2
To sell by retail, including supplementary licences.	20

There are two licences in force authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised". In both these dairies milk is processed by the "High Temperature, Short Time" method. There is a well equipped laboratory at each dairy in which samples of both untreated and treated milk are frequently examined.

Approximately 6,000 gallons of milk are pasteurised daily. This figure includes approximately 200 gallons of "Tuberculin Tested" milk. In addition, approximately 520 gallons of milk already processed are delivered daily to one of the dairies for distribution to milk retailers. Of the above quantity some 4,200 gallons are sold in bottles as "Pasteurised" Milk.

The sale and consumption both of "Tuberculin Tested" milk and of "Pasteurised" milk has again increased during the year.

The public demand for "Tuberculin Tested" milk is increasing steadily and there is no doubt its consumption would be even greater if larger supplies were available.

Milk supplied to Schools.

All the schools in the Borough, under the jurisdiction of the Education Committee, with the exception of one, are supplied with "Pasteurised" milk from out of the Borough. Twenty-four samples of this milk have been examined and all the samples satisfied the prescribed tests. Six samples of the raw milk supplied to the one school have been examined and three of those samples were found to be below the standard prescribed by the Medical Officer of Health.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Undesignated Raw Milk.
(Produced in the Borough).

No. of samples.	No. sat- isfactory.	Per- cent- age.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Per- cent- age.	Methy- lene Blue Test.	Per- cent- age.	S. Coli.	Per- cent- age.	Both Meth- ylene Blue Test and S. Coli.	Per- cent- age.
261	197	75.48	64	24.52	2	.76	47	18.01	15	5.75

(Produced out of the Borough.)

No. of samples.	No. sat- isfactory.	Per- cent- age.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Per- cent- age.	Methy- lene Blue Test.	Per- cent- age.	S. Coli.	Per- cent- age.	Both Meth- ylene Blue Test and S. Coli.	Per- cent- age.
153	118	77.12	35	22.88	-	-	32	20.92	3	1.96

Designated Milks.
Tuberculin Tested Milk Produced in the Borough.

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory.	Per-cent- age.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Per-cent- age.	Methy- lene Blue Test.	Per-cent- age.	B. Coli.	Per-cent- age.	Both Meth- ylene Blue Test and B. Coli.	Per-cent- age.
38	22	57.89	16	42.11	1	2.63	6	21.06	7	18.42

Tuberculin Tested Milk Produced out of the Borough.

No. of samples.	No. satis- factory.	Per-cent- age.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Per-cent- age.	Methy- lene Blue Test.	Per-cent- age.	B. Coli.	Per-cent- age.	Both Meth- ylene Blue Test and B. Coli.	Per-cent- age.
21	19	90.48	2	9.52	-	-	2	9.52	-	-

Accredited Milk Produced in the Borough.

No. of samples.	No. satis- factory.	Per-cent- age.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Per-cent- age.	Methy- lene Blue Test.	Per-cent- age.	B. Coli.	Per-cent- age.	Both Meth- ylene Blue Test and B. Coli.	Per-cent- age.
8	7	87.5	1	12.5	-	-	1	12.5	-	-

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk, Processed in the Borough.

No. of samples.	No. satis- factory.	Per-cent- age.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Per-cent- age.	Methy- lene Blue Test.	Per-cent- age.	Phosph- atase Test.	Per-cent- age.	Both Meth- ylene Blue Test and Phosphatase Test	Per-cent- age.
6	6	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk, Processed out of the Borough.

No. of samples.	No. satis- factory.	Per-cent- age.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Per-cent- age.	Methy- lene Blue Test.	Per-cent- age.	Phosph- atase Test.	Per-cent- age.	Both Meth- ylene Blue Test and Phosphatase Test.	Per-cent- age.
2	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pasteurised Milk Processed in the Borough.

No. of samples.	No. satis- factory.	Per-cent- age.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Per-cent- age.	Methy- lene Blue Test.	Per-cent- age.	Phosph- atase Test.	Per-cent- age.	Both Meth- ylene Blue Test and Phosphatase Test.	Per-cent- age.
113	113	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pasteurised Milk Processed out of the Borough.

No. of Samples.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Percentage.	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage.	Phosphatase Test.	Percentage.	Both Methylene Blue Test and Phosphatase Test.	Percentage.
5	5	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Schools' Supply - Raw Milk.

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Percentage.	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage.	B. Coli.	Percentage.	Both Methylene Blue Test and B. Coli Test.	Percentage.
6	3	50	3	50	1	16.67	2	33.33	-	-

Schools' Supply - Pasteurised Milk.

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Percentage.	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage.	Phosphatase Test.	Percentage.	Both Methylene Blue Test and Phosphatase Test.	Percentage.
24	24	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI.Undesignated Milk.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.	Produced in Borough.			Produced out of the Borough.		
			No. of Samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.	No. of Samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.
83	2	2.41	46	1	2.17	37	1	2.70

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.	Produced in Borough.			Produced out of the Borough.		
			No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.	No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.
13	-	-	7	-	-	6	-	-

Accredited Milk.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.	Produced in Borough.			Produced out of the Borough.		
			No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.	No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.
20	2	10.00	20	2	10.00	-	-	-

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percent- age.	Processed in Borough.			Processed out of Borough.		
			No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percent- age.	No. of Samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percent- age.
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Pasteurised Milk.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percent- age.	Processed in Borough.			Processed out of Borough.		
			No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percent- age.	No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percent- age.
13	-	-	7	-	-	6	-	-

SUMMARY OF ALL MILK EXAMINED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percent- age.
130	4	3.08

THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture and for the sale of Ice Cream. 29

Number of premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream. 104

Although there is no legal standard relating to the purity of Ice Cream, it is felt that it should at least reach the standard required for good quality of milk and where on examination it is found that the sample falls below the standard fixed originally for Grade A milk, the position is explained to the purveyor concerned and the sample classified as unsatisfactory. When a result of this kind is reported the methods employed are investigated and the co-operation of the trader is invariably obtained.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.(Produced in the Borough).

No. of samples.	No. satis- factory.	Per- cent- age.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total l.	Percent- age.	More than 200,000 Bacteria per c.c.	Per- cent- age.	B. Coli.	Per- cent- age.	Both Count and B. Coli.	Per- cent- age.
159	110	69.18	49	30.82	5	3.15	36	22.64	8	5.03

(Produced out of the Borough).

No. of samples.	No. satis- factory.	Per- cent- age.	UNSATISFACTORY.							
			Total.	Percent- age.	More than 200,000 Bacteria per c.c.	Per- cent- age.	B. Coli.	Per- cent- age.	Both Count & B. Coli.	Per- cent- age.
48	44	91.67	4	8.33	1	2.08	3	6.25	-	-

The percentage of satisfactory samples is lower than in 1947 for Ice Cream produced in the Borough, but higher for Ice Cream produced outside the Borough. Most of the latter were produced by firms of national dimension.

FOOD INSPECTION:(a) MEAT INSPECTION.

The Public Abattoir continues to be used as a centre for slaughter under the Meat and Livestock Control Order, 1940. Ten private slaughterhouses still remain unused. The only private slaughterhouse now licensed is used for the slaughter of horses.

The carcasses of all animals slaughtered for human consumption are inspected (during the hours of slaughter) at the slaughter house prior to removal.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered, the number and percentages found diseased or unsound:-

	Cattle (ex Cows).	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Number killed.	5556	1557	5793	22521	3867
Number inspected.	5556	1557	5793	22521	3867
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	5	31	31	64	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	2276	824	6	2689	12
Percentage of the number killed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	39.28	54.85	0.638	12.22	0.566
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	19	101	5	-	21
Percentage whole carcasses.	0.34	6.41	0.08	-	0.54
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	544	606	-	-	136
Percentage of the number killed affected with Tuberculosis.	10.13	44.76	0.086	-	4.05

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

Number of cows slaughtered.	11
Number wholly condemned.	8
Number partly condemned.	-
Number where offals only condemned.	3
Slaughter of carcasses condemned.	3255 lbs.
The total weights of condemned meat and offals are as follows:-	
Beef.	74984 lbs.
Mutton.	2455 lbs.
Pork.	6258 lbs.
Veal.	1156 lbs.
Offals.	82330 lbs.
	<u>167191 lbs.</u>

Slaughter of Horses for Human Consumption.

567 horses were slaughtered during the year for human consumption and all were examined by the Meat Inspectors. 3 carcasses and organs were found unfit for human consumption and were dealt with accordingly.

Tuberculosis in Calves.

5 Calves were found to be affected with Tuberculosis during the year. Each case was notified to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In 1 case the mother of the calf was located and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, and was found to be affected with advanced Tuberculosis.

Other foods found unsound or unwholesome:-

Tinned goods.	4637	Cakes.	102
Fish.	3095 lbs.	Beans.	20 lbs.
Shrimps.	104 lbs.	Drawn.	40 lbs.
Butter.	25 lbs.	Black Pudding.	11½ lbs.
Pickles.	148 jars.	Ham.	4 lbs.
Sausage.	32 lbs.	Mussels.	448 lbs.
Flour.	502 lbs.	Sweets.	32 lbs.
Pies.	97	Gravy Salt.	20 pkts.
Fish Cakes.	235	Soup.	244 pkts.
Cheese.	19 lbs.	Pudding Mixture.	250 pkts.
Eggs.	703	Cooking Compound.	3 lbs.
Dried Fruit.	328 lbs.	Dried Peas.	70 lbs.
Plums.	533 lbs.	Cereals.	200 lbs.
Chickens.	264 lbs.	Bread.	200 lbs.
Fruit.	70 jars.	Cauliflowers.	2½ tons.
Blackberries.	54 lbs.		

Food found to be unwholesome in its present state and salvaged by the Ministry of Food Salvage Officer:-

Evaporated Milk.	108 tins.
Butter.	25 lbs.

(b) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Report on action taken under the above named Act in
the County Borough of Huddersfield during the year 1940.

Food Examination.

The chemical examination of food is carried out in the Laboratory of the Public Analyst and the Bacteriological examination in the Public Health Department or at the Bacteriological Department of the Royal Infirmary, depending on the nature of the examination required.

1. ARTICLES ANALYSED.

Formal Samples.

New Milk.	318	Of this number 14 were certified as adulterated.
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Informal Samples.

Baking Powder.	10	
Coffee.	10	
Drinking Chocolate.	1	
Saccharin Tablets.	1	
Liquorice Powder.	2	
Epsoms Salts.	2	
Glaubers Salts.	1	
Meat Paste.	4	
Mustard.	5	
Bun Flour.	5	
Cough Mixture.	3	
Parkin Mixture.	1	
Sauce.	5	
Fever Mixture.	1	
Jam.	3	
Margarine.	1	
Flour.	2	
Tea.	1	
Sausage.	9	Of this number 1 was certified as unsatisfactory.
Di-Carbonate of Soda.	4	
Pepper.	4	
Tinned Vegetables.	2	
Gelatine.	3	Of this number 1 was certified as unsatisfactory.
Black Currant Puree.	2	Of this number 1 was certified as unsatisfactory.
Powdered Borax.	2	
Beef Extract.	1	
Syrup of Figs.	1	
Cocoa.	3	
Chocolate Spread.	2	
Mineral Waters.	2	
Beer.	7	
Ground Ginger.	2	
Mixed Spice.	1	
Fish Paste.	4	
Raspberry Vinegar.	1	
Veronita.	1	
Orange Crush.	1	
Arrowroot.	2	
Castor Oil.	1	
Camphorated Oil.	1	
Gravy Browning.	1	
Stomach Powder.	1	
Olive Oil.	2	
Bismouth Mixtures.	1	
Macaroni.	1	
Tartaric Acid.	1	
Vinegar.	1	
Boracic Powder.	2	
Indian Brandy.	2	
Oatmeal.	1	
Pickles.	1	
Vermeccelli.	1	
Bread.	4	

Liquid Paraffin.	1	
Rose Hip Syrup.	1	
Junket Powder.	1	
Meat and Potato Pie.	1	
Spaghetti.	1	
Cream of Cod.	1	
Onion Powder.	1	
Vegetable Soup.	2	
Cod Liver Oil.	3	
New Milk.	1	
Benerva Tablets.	1	
Essence of Rennet.	1	
Potted Meat.	2	Both were certified as unsatisfactory.
Ginger Wine Essence.	1	

TOTAL: 151

2. DETAILS OF SAMPLES REPORTED BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST TO BE ADULTERATED.

No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Proceedings.
5	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of at least 3% Fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
37	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 4.6% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. Case heard 22nd April 1948. Fined £5.0.0. and £1.11.6. costs.
49	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 33.00% fatty solids.	
50	New Milk.	Adulterated by 4.2% of extraneous water, and further abstraction of 4.1% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
60	New Milk.	Adulterated by at least 7.8% of extraneous water.	Case heard 26th April 1948. Case dismissed because of irregularity in connection with the service of the summons.
73	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 7% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
78	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 4% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
86	New Milk.	Adulterated by at least 1.1% of extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
38	Black Currant Purée. (Informal).	Proportion of Ascorbic Acid is less than the declared value.	Referred to Ministry of Food by Town Clerk.
130	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 10.6% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
150	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 10% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
155	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 4% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
183	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 10.6% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
193	Sterilised Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 28.3% fatty solids.	Case heard 4th October 1948. Producer fined £5. Vendor ordered to pay costs.
214	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 9.3% fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
70	Gelatine. (Informal).	Unsatisfactory on account of excessive Zinc.	Suppliers warned by Town Clerk.
121	Beef Sausage. (Informal).	Deficient in Meat.	Reported by Town Clerk to Ministry of Food for action.
148	Potted Meat. (Informal).	Sample contained cereal and should be sold as potted meat paste.	In hands of Town Clerk for consideration.
149	Potted Meat. (Informal).	Sample contained cereal filler and should be sold as potted meat paste.	In hands of Town Clerk for consideration.

3. OFFENCES OTHER THAN ADULTERATION.

None.

4. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	No. of Sample..	Offence Charged.	Name of Defendant.	Result.
<u>1948.</u>				
22nd April.	49	Selling New Milk from which 33.0% fatty solids had been abstracted.	A.B.	Fined £5.0.0. and £1.11.6. costs.
26th April.	60	Selling New Milk to which had been added 7.0% of water.	E.S.	Case dismissed because of irregularity in connection with the service of the summons.
4th October.	193	Selling Sterilised Milk from which 28.3. fatty solids had been abstracted.	S.V.D. Co.Ltd. C.M.C.S.	Fined £5.0.0. Ordered to pay costs.

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